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VOL. XV No. 49.

## MOYER-HAYWOOD

### SOME PREVIOUS "CONFESSIONS" AND THEIR UTTER EXPLOSION.

Colorado Capitalist Papers Wink at the Breach of the Law by the Democratic-Republican Capitalist Class and Hope for Better Luck with the Present Conspiracy Against the Working Class—The Moyer-Haywood Arrest Meant as a Blow at the Aspirations of the Workingman.

[Special Correspondence]

Florence, Colo., Feb. 22.—By this time readers of The People are all more or less acquainted with the latest developments in the class struggle in the Rocky Mountains. The powers that be, having hitherto failed to connect the Western Federation of Miners with the death of former Governor Steunenberg, have again taken recourse to the time-honored plan of a confession and an informer, and, upon the strength of that, have taken Messrs. Moyer and Haywood prisoners and placed them for safe keeping in the penitentiary at Boise, Ida.

For downright malignancy the latest issues of the papers committed to the cause of capitalism have never been excelled. The confession of Harry Orchard, upon which the charges against Moyer, Haywood and other members of the W. F. M. are based, has not been published and yet the organs of the capitalist class have the accused men convicted and well on their way to the gallows. According to the stories that are being published, it seems that the leaders of the W. F. M. have conspired to kill practically every man of prominence who has opposed them.

We should be alarmed at this exhibition of capitalist malignancy were it not for the fact that the same scheme has been tried before, with disastrous results back of it. There is the case of Robert Romaine, the Kansas convict, who, in consideration of receiving a pardon and TWO DOLLARS, consented to swear away the lives of the men who are again placed in jeopardy. That effort broke down completely, although the very papers and parties that speak with great confidence as to the outcome of the present movement against Moyer and Haywood were very confident then that the men named would be sent to the gallows through the agency of Romaine. They have, it seems, carefully put the old plot, which was engineered by a deputy sheriff and mining promoter of the Cripple Creek district, out of hearing in the hope that the new will succeed.

Then there is the train wrecking case and the informers McKinney and Beckman. In that case it was shown that the plot was engineered by the men named and a couple of detectives, Scott and Sterling, the former of whom is said to be intimately connected with the latest confession of the crimes of the leaders of the W. F. M. That case was brought to a finish before a jury of men who were never connected with a union and a judge who was Gov. Peabody's own choice. The result was an acquittal of the accused men. One of the victims of this outrage, W. F. Davis, was discharged during the course of the trial, his name never having even been mentioned in the evidence for the prosecution. During his imprisonment, his wife, then in a state of advanced pregnancy, was prematurely confined through worry over the possible fate of her husband and having to work to support herself. The consequence was that she died and the baby died, too. Nobody was ever punished for the death of these victims of the murderous system under which we live, the preservers of law and order being too busy in their work of sending to the gallows and to the penitentiary the men who had committed the unpardonable crime of having made an honest effort to do something for our class.

Moyer and Haywood are not on trial for the killing of Steunenberg. The builder of bull-pens might die and be damned a hundred times over for all his associates in the capitalist class care. It may yet be shown that the killing was one of the many beautiful consequences of this best of all possible systems. Be that as it may, the fact is that Moyer and Haywood are on trial because they have challenged the supremacy of the capitalist class. That is their crime, and if the men with whom we have an identity of interests can accomplish it, they will pay the penalty with their lives. You will never hear of Gompers,

Mitchell and men of that kidney being placed on trial. You will never hear of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. giving rise to any wild desire to exterminate on the part of the capitalist class, now that Revolutionary Unionism has lifted its head; but until the end of the chapter we can expect nothing but a war to the death. The Revolution from this on will not be a theme for the amusement of elegant dilettanti: it is a fact that brings out what is in a man and the pressure will never relax until the issue is decided one way or another. Comrades, defend your cause! Be not dismayed by the machinations of capitalism. This scheme will fail as others have. Where is the man who would prate of compromise, of arbitration, of an identity of interests with the representatives of a system that breeds a set of men in whom the bowels of compassion have been replaced by the bowels of brass? Let him stand forth. That man would commit his infant offspring to the tender mercies of a hungry tiger. He may not know it, but he is committing the working class forever to a system that gives us a choice of servitude or death.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad!" How true! In the arrest of Moyer and Haywood the capitalist class has again demonstrated its contempt for the law of the statute books and its steady and whole-souled devotion to the law that gives it supremacy in society: private ownership and what goes with it. The exploiters are sowing a crop of dragon's teeth. They may be surprised in the harvest of armed men.

H. J. Brimble.

### HABEAS CORPUS WRIT ISSUED.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court late yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of President Moyer, Secretary Haywood and Committeeman Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, of the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg.

The writ is made returnable on March 1, when a time will be set for hearing.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 20.—Attorney E. F. Richardson of Denver arrived here today to take charge of the case of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. He was in consultation with the men for several hours. No one else was allowed to visit them. The two men are confined in separate cells, and are not allowed to hold any communication with each other.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21.—The three miners' officials arrested for the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg were arraigned before the probate judge on information presented by the prosecution. Each of the prisoners stood mute, refusing to plead. The court overruled an objection to the information, and a motion for the dismissal of the prisoners. They were committed without bail.

E. F. Richardson, representing the miners, demanded an immediate preliminary hearing, but finally agreed that the cases should go over till Tuesday, when further continuance may be ordered.

### MILITANTS AROUSE!

To counteract the poison that the capitalist press is ejecting against our brothers, Moyer and Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, and I. W. W., it is our duty to post the working class upon the true inwardness of the outrages already committed, and the further outrage that the Capitalists have in contemplation for these true, and already severely tried, representatives of the revolutionary working class movement.

Circulate the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Every member of the Socialist Labor Party, and every workingman who can be reached, should subscribe for the DAILY PEOPLE for the next three months. An aroused, clearly posted and correctly directed working class sentiment will effectively call Idaho and other officialdom to order.

To every Socialist we say: "It is your duty to keep posted from day to day, so that you may be able to post your fellow workers on the progress of the case." To ever workingman we say: "Three of your brothers' lives are in peril; they have imperiled their lives through their dauntless championing of your cause; upon your ignorance of the facts in the case the capitalist class counts in order to add another crime to their long list of crimes—post yourselves." Don't hesitate. Send on your dollar for three months subscription and send it at once.

DAILY PEOPLE.  
P. O. Box 1576.  
New York.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

### SHALL OUR BROTHERS BE MURDERED?

Beginning at the Cœur d'Alene in 1897 a reign of lawless violence has been waged by the capitalist class, in the Western States, one phase of which was the unparalleled series of outrages perpetrated against the laborers of Colorado. Throughout this conspiracy there had been continuous attempts to crush the labor organizations of the Miners by seeking to foist upon them the crimes committed by the capitalist conspirators themselves. Every one of these attempts has failed. In spite of suborned witnesses and terrorized and corrupt juries, every case has ended in complete acquittal. The failure of the conspirators' diabolical schemes has filled them with desperation.

The renewal of these outrages in the present arrest of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and their associates marks the culmination of this conspiracy. The secret arrest, illegal deportation, and general criminal character of all the proceedings mark this as the first step to railroad these innocent men to the gallows, in the hope of thereby breaking up the radical working class organizations and putting an end to all resistance to tyranny.

We declare the arrest to be the result of a conspiracy premeditated by the capitalist pirates of the west, led by the

mine owners and backed by the Standard Oil Company. The latter had disposed of Heinze of Montana, as an antagonist of its interests and found only the radical organizations of the working class left to oppose it. To put Moyer, Haywood and their associates out of the way would effectually clear the field for their brutal reign under the black flag of piracy. And this is the evident intention of the gang which has pursued our comrades mercilessly for years.

Speaking for the working class and the revolutionary working class movement, we accept the challenge in the name of freedom and will meet this outrage as it ought to be met, by calling upon our comrades to confront these debauchers of government who cry "To hell with the constitution!" and resort to every desperate means to intimidate and, as the present situation shows, even to murder our fellow workers and comrades, who have never been proven guilty of a single offense charged against them.

Read the statement of one who was instrumental in kidnapping our comrades and separating them from their homes and families: "The officers of the Western Federation of Miners and those who were implicated in the secret designs of the leaders will never leave Idaho alive."

The Industrial Workers are hereby called upon to prepare for such immediate action as developments in this latest criminal outrage may warrant; first, by a series of mass indignation meetings, not to pass meaningless resolutions, but to act as becomes men conscious of their rights and determined to maintain them; second, by starting a defense fund, contributions to be sent to National Headquarters of the I. W. W., 148 W. Madison street, Chicago.

It being evident that the Standard Oil free-booters have taken the law in their own hands, nothing remains for us but to meet them upon the ground and with the weapons of their own choosing. Workingmen of America, be prepared to act.

(Signed)

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,  
General President.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.  
Industrial Workers of the World.  
Chicago, February 20, 1906.

### SMELTERMEN'S UNION ACTS.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 22.—Smeltermen's Union votes five thousand dollars for defence of miners' officials.  
M. P. Haggerty.

## THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE

STEUNENBERG BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN VICTIM OF A CATTLEMEN'S FEUD — MINE OWNERS SEIZE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BY HIS ASSASSINATION TO DESTROY THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS—PINKERTONS HAVE NO EVIDENCE AGAINST MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE—McPARLAND DETERMINED TO HANG THEM NEVERTHELESS

Denver, Colo., Feb. 24.—On last Monday, the people of Colorado were somewhat startled when the announcement of the arrest of Chas. H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and Mr. Pettibone took place.

According to the local papers, the war between capital and labor had been amicably settled, the state enjoying unexampled prosperity.

Now the publications are displaying big headlines daily, stating that indisputable proof has been secured proving conclusively that the Western Federation of Miners were at the back of all murders, committed in this State in the last four years.

McParland, of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, claims that he has unearthed the conspiracy and states, "Moyer and Haywood will never see Colorado again."

All constitutional rights, all safeguards of liberty have been thrown to the dogs, and for the purpose of serving their masters, honorable men are taken from their daily toil, by the capitalist authorities; and, without being permitted to notify their attorneys, or informing their families of their predicament, are kidnapped, taken to jail and, in the late hours of the night, rushed into a carriage, and then into a special train waiting for them, taken to a foreign state, and placed incommunicado in separate pens, and six days have passed, and nothing has been heard from them.

Prior to their being taken to the train, the rumor of their incarceration had gone abroad, and when Attorney Hawkins, and various reporters, inquired as to the truth of the rumor, deliberate falsehood was resorted to, and their imprisonment denied. Such is the farcial justice existing in this state at the present time.

Our chief executive of this state has proven himself to be a servile tool in the hands of his masters, the Mine Owners' Association, having signed the requisition papers without giving the accused an opportunity of defense.

Sheriff Nesbit has proven himself to be a liar, having denied the truth of Moyer's, Haywood's and Pettibone's imprisonment.

The hand behind these high-handed acts of outlawry is undoubtedly, the Mine Owners' Association. They are a few men getting together and passing resolutions will not suffice to save our brothers Moyer and Haywood from being the victims of capitalist judicial murder. An aroused working class is the only guarantee of safety. A defense fund, too, is needed. Arouse the workers and the defense fund will be forthcoming.

afraid of doing their dirty work in this state, therefore men are abducted and violently taken to another state.

That the Pinkertons have been unable to secure any evidence is indisputable, as I have this information from one of the employees of the Pinkerton office in Denver, though I refrain from using his name for fear of personal violence.

The Pinkertons are very bitter against the Western Federation of Miners, and no pains have been spared to secure evidence to convict them, but they have been entirely unsuccessful. The Pinkerton manner of doing business is dirty and unscrupulous and threats of bodily harm are resorted to. While it is not necessary for me to enumerate the various crimes which have been laid at the doors of the W. F. M., but for which no evidence could be secured, yet a few might not be amiss.

One, Mr. Collins was assassinated some time ago in Telluride and immediately the W. F. M. were accused. Mr. Collins had numerous enemies, due to his brutality. On a certain occasion, Mr. Collins slapped one of his woman servants for daring to address him on the public highway. This incident took place in Black Hawk, Colo. Such a man was bound to create enemies, who would do him personal violence.

We will now proceed to take up the various confessions that have taken place from time to time, but which were proven false.

First, Bean, ex-president of the Miners' Union, at Idaho Springs. Bean was followed by a certain McKinney; he also made a confession, but it was proven later that McKinney was a private detective of the Mine Owners. After McKinney dropped to the rear a certain Romaine, captured in Kansas for some criminal offense, approaches the footlights, also made a lengthy confession, implicating the head officials of the Western Federation of Miners. Again the hopes of the Mine Owners' Association were dashed to the ground, as it was easily proven that Romaine had been bribed to perjure himself.

After this confession, everything had been forgotten, and we were under the impression that we would be left at peace for a while, but, Lo! Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came the news of the recent occurrence.

On December 30 the ex-governor of Idaho was assassinated by a bomb exploding under his gate.

Several days after a certain Orchard was arrested, charged with the above crime. Whether Orchard is guilty we cannot say, but he had every opportunity of escape if he had desired to do so as he was at liberty several days prior to

his arrest in the immediate vicinity of the murder. What transpired since his incarceration is not known, as he has been held incommunicado.

Orchard was a member of the W. F. M., and all the support he ever received was that accorded to all members of that organization when they were out of employment due to the strike.

It is now presumed that Orchard was also in the employ of the Mine Owners, while he was a member of the Union.

Who killed Steunenberg is a mystery. The rumor is that it was a termination of one of the many cattle feuds which exist in that part of the country as Steunenberg was heavily interested in cattle.

The Mine Owners immediately grasped at this opportunity and laid the crime at the door of the W. F. M., and now intellectual prostitutes of the worst calibre are shouting for the blood of innocent men because they dare espouse the cause of the workingmen.

The Rocky Mountain News of February 19, 1906, prints the following:

"The officers of the Western Federation of Miners and those of the executive board implicated in the secret designs of the leaders will never leave Idaho alive."—James McParland, manager for the western district Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

Strange contradictions are coming to light in connection with the charges against the principal officers of the Western Federation of Miners. In a statement made to the News representative yesterday James McParland, manager of the Denver Pinkerton Agency, who is credited with having worked up the case, and who claims that he was the only one at work on the case, said:

"I have not worked on any confession of Orchard, and if there is one I have not heard of it. There have been statements made by various parties, of course, and I have used them in my work, but I know of none made by Orchard. And as I have been the only man at work on the case I think I would have known of it had there been one."

If ever the capitalists made a bungling job of their work they have done so on this occasion. Their evidence is ridiculous, confusing and contradictory.

Quoting the News of February 20, again:

"On the 13th of February McDonald

In the shop, mill mine, or wherever you may work, tell your fellow workers about the Moyer-Haywood outrage, and enlist their sympathy and help in behalf of the effort that will be made to save them from capitalist judicial murder.

received the requisition papers, and he states that after careful consideration of the charges in Orchard's confession, etc., he signed the papers and handed them over to the sheriff for execution."

Who is the liar, the governor or McParland? Evidently they failed to rehearse their parts well.

Maj. McParland in his tirade against the W. F. M. states that the Molly McGuire, of Penn., were as child's play compared with the W. F. M.

Does McParland think that he can dish out such nonsense, and expect us to digest it without making a wry face? If the Pinkertons had any respect for themselves, McParland would be discharged unceremoniously as a disgrace to the profession.

Note his logic: It is a known fact that it required several years for McParland to break up the Molly McGuire.

It is also a known fact that the mine owners had innumerable Pinkertons employed during the Cripple Creek trouble, and in spite of the fact that over thirty accusations were filed against the W. F. M., they have yet to show one whom they have proven guilty. And now comes McParland, who compares the Molly McGuire as child's play with the W. F. M., and claims to have unearthed the entire conspiracy in the short space of six weeks. We are waiting for the proofs.

According to Orchard's confession, which McParland states did not taken place, assertions are made that the inner circle of the W. F. M. manufactured bombs, one having been unearthed in front of the residence of Justice Goddard. One was intended for Chief Justice Gabbert, which resulted in the killing of Mr. Walley. Prominent men such as Dave Moffat, ex-Governor Peabody and others were also marked for assassination.

Justice Goddard, who was interviewed, makes contradictory statements, according to the News. On the 20th, Goddard claims he knew nothing, and knows nothing, except what he learned from the newspapers, and also states that he never received any threatening letters. On the following day Goddard denies what he said the day previous, and states that he knew nothing until Buckley Wells and two Pinkertons came to him, told him of their suspicions and secured permission to dig for the infernal machine.

The papers said nothing about the bomb until it was supposed to have been taken out.

Since then a certain chemist states that according to the statement of Buckley Wells the bomb would never have exploded, and was utterly worthless.

On Tuesday morning I proceeded to make a personal investigation. On close scrutiny I discovered where the digging had taken place, but the peculiar part of it, it seemed as if they knew the exact spot where to look for the bomb, it is hardly likely that no matter how carefully Orchard had described the location it could have been done so exact. Upon entering the house I found Mr. and Mrs. Goddard out, and when I endeavored to secure information from the lady present, evidently a servant, she was thoroughly mystified, as she knew absolutely nothing, wanted to know if I had reference to a hole they were digging for a telegraph pole.

I inquired next door; here also the woman knew nothing except what she had learned from the newspapers. She confided to me that her views as well as that of her husband was that it was a put up job.

If the object of the W. F. M. was to kill Goddard, would they not have made Orchard account for the failure, and remedy it? Is it possible that they would have permitted the bomb to remain all this time to be used as evidence against them?

Is it not peculiar that of all the prominent men, who are essential to the welfare of the capitalist who are "marked" for death, and for whom the union is alleged to have the greatest enmity, not one was killed?

One of the so-called victims of the inner circle was Chief Justice Gabbert. It was found that Gabbert took a certain path to his office every morning over a certain lot, a short cut. Orchard was supposed to have placed a bomb on this lot, attached a fuse to it so that when the fuse was lifted the bomb would explode.

How Orchard could figure out exactly when Gabbert would traverse that path, is not stated. Probably he thought Gabbert would be the only one who would be tempted by the purse. The chief

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PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

## UNITY IN CONECTICUT

HARTFORD S. P. AND S. L. P. GET TOGETHER AND CONFER.

"Can A Political Organization of the Working Class Succeed Without Being Strengthened by an Economic Organization?" the Subject Discussed.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 18.—Inclosed please find the minutes of a unity conference held here. Although they are imperfect they at least demonstrate that things are moving even in our slow town. Judging by the first discussion we had and by general indications, everything points to an unqualified success of the cause of bona fide Socialism.

Fred. Fellerinnana.

[Enclosure.]

A joint meeting was held at 284 Aylum street, Friday evening, Feb. 16, between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party. Comrade Patmore, Secretary of joint committee, called the meeting to order at 8.15 p. m., stating to the comrades present the object of the meeting, the rules formulated by the committee for the guidance of the chairman, which were, twenty minutes for the opening speaker, and each subsequent speaker ten minutes, but time to be extended if desired by the meeting. It was moved and seconded to accept the rules of the committee. Carried.

Nominations for chairman were called for. Comrade Morse was nominated and elected chairman. It was moved and seconded that two secretaries, one representing each party, be elected. Carried. Comrade Patmore, representing the S. P. and Comrade Knutek, representing the S. L. P., were nominated and elected.

The chairman announced the topic for discussion:

"Can A Political Organization of the Working Class Succeed without Being Strengthened by an Economic Organization?"

The chairman called upon Comrade Fellerinnana to open up the discussion.

Comrade Fellerinnana explained his definition of the word "Socialism" and made a short historical sketch of the capitalist system, how the workman with his crude tools was supplanted by the machine; how he was forced by machinery to enter the factory and to become a small unit in the process of production, and so the number of employes increased, the conditions of labor became worse, and they formed a Trade Union, and as each trade sprung into existence so a union of that trade followed in its wake. But the combination of capital and industries had eliminated the single trades in single factories and concentrated them into one factory as far as practical, giving the printing industry as an example. Therefore Craft Unions as embodied in the principles of the "American Federation of Labor" were wrong and of no benefit to the working class political organization; but the principles embodied in the "Industrial Workers of the World", where the whole industry was organized under one head were necessary to the political organization.

The chairman threw the meeting open to debate.

Com. Sweetland, S. P. endorsed sentiments of the speaker. Patmore spoke, favoring the industrial organization, but advocating those that belong to unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to carry their Socialist principles into the union.

Joseph, S. L. P., showed by producing minutes, how the A. F. of L. had turned traitor to its first constitution.

Moved and seconded that Comrade Joseph be granted fifteen minutes. Carried.

Lechner, S. L. P., said he was proud of his affiliation with the I. W. W. and that it was the only organization that a class conscious workman should belong to.

Brewer, S. L. P., said he did not favor the boring from within, pointing out, and told how he had tried it in his organization, International Association of Machinists, but was ridiculed; and of the shabbiness to which the members were treated by the officials when a strike took place in the city; and stated that he would fight the A. F. of L. at every turn.

Comrade Strauss, S. P., spoke in favor of unity between the two parties.

Newhouse, S. L. P., said it was waste of time and energy to try and convert

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# Handbills and Revolution

Handbills, as a rule, are very much despised. Generally badly printed and adding to the litter of the streets, they are regarded as an eyesore and a nuisance; and, as such, are scarcely read, while ordinances are passed to prohibit their distribution. Nevertheless, handbills, being a product of the press, have much of its power, as recent events in Russia show. But what is more important still, they possess a certain historical value. Like posters and caricatures, they reflect the grievances, demands, tactics, and reasoning of great social movements. They help to supplement, illumine and vitalize events of a more important and formal character, belonging to the same period. They are useful to a complete comprehension of the phase of social development in which they originate. Furthermore, they are prolific of suggestions to the men and women who desire to arouse general interest in their efforts to revolutionize society.

In Cincinnati, a series of handbills are being issued by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party, that, for the reasons above outlined, are worthy of more than a passing interest. They are herewith submitted. Here is No. one:

## I. MASTERS OF YOUR LIFE ARE THE MASTERS OF YOUR BREAD!

No Freedom Without Economic Freedom!

Hear the Truth on this Imperative Question.

Duncan McEachern, one of the best exponents of Industrial Unionism, speaks at the Auditorium, Odd Fellows' Temple, Seventh and Elm, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, '06. Doors open at 2 p. m.

Organization Gives Power!  
Education directs that power to victory!

But the organization must be fair to all workers—it must combine them on an equal footing—without disturbing craft jealousies and disrupting capitalist alliances.

The education must teach what true freedom is and show the way to get it, by using the harmonious power of the united, enlightened workers on the economic and political field.

## THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Will give these lectures on Sunday afternoons all winter.  
Everybody invited. Admission Free.

Masters of your life are the masters of your bread! No Freedom without economic freedom!—this is not merely a sensational headline, but a great economic truth and slogan; and as such it reflects the character and objective of the movement giving it birth. "Organization gives power." "Education Directs that Power to Victory"—again we have here something more than advertising, we have truth and wisdom, reflecting the methods by which the objective before described are to be attained.

Here is number two:

## II.

COMRADES WITH COLD FEET the ones who wait for others to win. If all were like them the future for all workers would offer nothing but

BULL-PENS AND SOUP-HOUSES Starvation fed with slops and resentment corralled like a beast. Fortunately many are waking—Men are organizing by thousands in that great class union The Industrial Workers of the World!

Aye, the women also are hastening to its fold. It claims justice for all, women as well as men.

At the Auditorium, Odd Fellows' Temple, Seventh and Elm, Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 4th, 1906, Mrs. L. M. Forberg, will show the reasons why you should get into this movement. Doors open at 2 p. m. Seats free. Come, if you have health and heart. Don't hide in the baggage car unless you can show a doctor's certificate. These Sunday afternoon lectures, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, will continue all winter.

Recruiting Union No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, meets at West End Turner Hall, Room 12, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Information given. New members admitted every meeting. Wage workers eligible and solicited to join.

"Comrades with cold feet" win nothing "But Bull-Pens and Soup-Houses"—what is this but a new rendition of the old sayings, that "Faint heart never won fair lady"; "He who would be free

himself must strike the blow"; "the emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the workers themselves"? No "cold feet" will do in this movement; a real live active interest on the part of both men and women, is essential; and, as the handbill shows, such is the evolution of industry, the women are really, lively and actively interested in it.

Here is number three:

## III.

### IN WARRING FACTIONS SPLIT!

The A. F. of L. boasts of its lack of unity, initiation fees, all sums, running up to \$500.00, dues of all kinds, many working cards, and fifty-six labels! Workers in a single shop often parcelled out among a dozen or more little craft groups, meeting separately, and misled by many officials, national and local, who, to preserve their positions, fan the fires of trade jealousy, and strive to build up their own dues-paying following by conspiring with the bosses against all other toilers. Anarchy, misallied organization! Division, conflict, ignorance, weakness, slavery!

### WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

They will unite! They are ignoring the disruptionists. They are organizing by industries, not by crafts; and in each industry standing as one, they will link arms with the workers in every other industry—not as craftsmen, but as Workers—with moderate fees and dues, universal working card, universal transfer, universal label. Combined for mutual instruction, defense and benefit, they will secure solidarity, concord, enlightenment, power and at last emancipation, in that great Working Class Union

The Industrial Workers of the World! The difference is everything and every wage worker ought to know it. All are invited to hear it told by Chas. O. Sherman, General President of the Industrial Workers of the World, who will positively come on from Chicago and speak at the Auditorium, Odd Fellows' Temple, Seventh and Elm, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11th, 1906. Doors open at 2 p. m. Seats free. These Sunday afternoon lectures, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, will continue all winter.

Recruiting Union No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, meets at West End Turner Hall, Room 12, every Mon-

day evening, at 8 o'clock. Information given. New members admitted every meeting. Wage workers eligible and solicited to join.

As a terse statement of fact, an effective contrast, and a remedy for a great evil, handbill number three is superb. Here is number four:

## IV.

### WAGE SLAVES!

Whether the Democrats put the lid on or Republicans take it off  
The Workingman remains a slave under Capitalism.

Philip Veal, the miner orator, will address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine Street, Thursday evening, February 15, 1906.

If you want to rid yourself of the vampire capitalist class that sucks your life's blood in the factory, mill and mine, turn out en masse and hear the message of the Socialist Labor Party to the Working Class.

Meeting opens 8 p. m. Everybody welcome. Admission.

And here is number five:

## V.

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION To free the slaves of Capitalism must come from the united, enlightened workers. One who springs from the race that not far back

WORE THE CHAINS OF CHATTEL SLAVERY,

R. T. Sims, the colored Socialist from Milwaukee, and an organizer for that great working class union, the Industrial Workers of the World will speak at the Auditorium, Odd Fellows' Temple, Seventh and Elm, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, 1906. Doors open at 2 p. m. Seats free.

In many States where the colored man was once a voiceless chattel slave he is now a voiceless wage slave. He has been robbed of his vote. But he is no worse off than millions of white wage slaves who yet have votes. Masters in possession of the means of production rule with an iron hand all wage slaves of every race. And never will true freedom dawn for these till they organize and establish A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH Wherein the earth and the tools, the

means of production, will be collectively OWNED BY THE WORKING CLASS!

Victor Berger, whose latest fad is a free crematory for the workers, calls Sims a "Black Demon." But Sims is all right. Don't fail to hear him.

Recruiting Union No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, meets at West End Turner Hall, Room 12, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Information given. New members admitted every meeting. Wage workers eligible and solicited to join.

And finally here is number six:

## VI.

### WAGE WORKERS RALLY

Auditorium, Odd Fellows' Temple, Seventh and Elm, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1906. Doors open at 2 p. m. Seats free. Let it be an ovation to welcome and listen to that true proletarian, your fellow worker,

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Formerly editor of the "Brauer Zeitung," official organ of the United Brewery Workers, but now General Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World. HE SHOOK THE PILLS OF GRAFT UNIONISM!

And showed how rotten they are. In his fearless truth he has acted out in life the counsel which Tennyson makes proceed from the lips of Wisdom's goddess: "Because right is right, to follow right Where Wisdom is the scorn of consequence."

Hear his statement of the splendid progress, world-wide program and revolutionary principles of that great class Union The Industrial Workers of the World which aims to give to all toilers solidarity, enlightenment, power and at last the full social product of their labor in A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Recruiting Union No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, meets at West End Turner Hall, Room 12, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Information given. New members admitted every meeting. Wage workers eligible and solicited to join.

All of these handbills speak for themselves. When perused along the lines suggested above, they cannot fail to prove helpful to both the student and the Socialist. The first can read history the other make it, with their aid.

## BOOK LIST

Paper Bound Socialist Books and Propaganda Pamphlets.	Labor Songs—Words and Music.
American Farmer .....	The Workingmen's March .....
Behind the Scenes of Socialism .....	We also Have These Books in Stock:
Burning Question of Trades Unionism .....	They are Utopian Socialism, Reform and Radical Bourgeois, and possess historic value:
The De Leon (English, Yiddish) .....	Age of Reason, Paine .....
Class Struggle, Karl Kautsky .....	Capitalism on Trial .....
Capitalist Class, Karl Kautsky .....	Common Sense, Paine .....
Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels .....	Ideal City, The. Note .....
Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, Danish and Norwegian .....	Mathusianism and Socialism, A Debate .....
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, Frederick Engels .....	Moss and Quelch .....
Erie's Hope, James Connolly .....	Rights of Man, Paine .....
Factory Work, Morris .....	The Crisis, Paine .....
Historical Materialism, Engels .....	Reliable Works on History and Science.
John Mitchell Exposed, Robt. Randall .....	Cloth Bound Books.
Life of Engels, Karl Kautsky .....	Ancient Society, Lewis Morgan .....
Mark, The, Frederick Engels .....	Capital, Karl Marx .....
Money, De Leon .....	Descent of Man, Charles Darwin .....
Ninth Convention S. L. P. .....	Force and Matter, Buchner .....
No Compromise, Liebknecht .....	Gold Sickle, The. Sue .....
Party Press, The, Illustrated .....	History of Civilization in England, Buckle (2 vols.) .....
Reform or Revolution, De Leon .....	History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science, Draper .....
Reform or Revolution (Italian) .....	Infant's Skull, The. Sue .....
Religion of Capital, Lafargue .....	Intellectual Development of Europe, John W. Draper (2 vols.) .....
Right to Be Lazy, Lafargue .....	Origin of Species, Darwin .....
Science and the Worker, Ferdinand Lassalle .....	Origin of the Family, Engels .....
Socialism and Evolution, Dr. H. S. Alew .....	Paris Commune, Karl Marx .....
Socialism: What It Is, Liebknecht .....	Paris Commune, Lisagoray .....
Socialism vs. Anarchism, De Leon .....	Pilgrim's Shell, The. Sue .....
Socialism, Wm. Schell McCune .....	Revolution and Counter Revolution, Karl Marx .....
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance vs. the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union, De Leon-Harriman Debate .....	Silver Cross, The, Eugene Sue .....
Socialist Republic, Karl Kautsky .....	Socialism and Modern Science, Enrico Ferri .....
Taxation .....	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Frederick Engels .....
Tenth National Convention Report, S. L. P. .....	Socialist Almanac .....
Trades Unionism in the United States, Justus Ebert .....	Students' Marx, Edward Aveling .....
Tragic Pages, From the History of Strikes Among the Miners .....	Tenth National Convention Report, S. L. P. .....
Trusts, The .....	Wage Labor and Capital: Free Trade, Karl Marx .....
Two Pages from Roman History, Daniel De Leon .....	Woman Under Socialism, Bebel .....
Value, Price and Profit, Karl Marx .....	Arm and Hammer.
What Means This Strike? De Leon .....	Emblem Buttons, .....
What Means This Strike? (German) .....	Oxidized Bronze Buttons, Rolled Gold .....
What Means This Strike? (Italian) .....	Screw Back .....
What Means This Strike? (Yiddish) .....	Solid Gold Emblem Pins .....
Working Class, Karl Kautsky .....	Solid Gold Emblem Rings .....
Workingman's Programme, Ferdinand Lassalle .....	What Means This Strike? (German) .....

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## INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

Price 5 cents per copy.

\$3.50 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 2, 4 AND 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.

ignorance. This is as true of a labor union that is controlled by a boss for his own ends as it is of a nation that is controlled by a despot. A union composed of men who are well informed as to the purposes of the organization can not be led down a blind alley to certain defeat in its economic struggles, and neither can its members be used as voting cattle by some boss who is a "friend of Labor."

Those outside the union must be educated to see the benefits of Unionism before they will join the Working Class movement, and those who are members must be educated and kept informed on all the phases of Unionism to keep the organization from being turned into what has so well been termed "scabs unions" that are compelled to step to the tune of capitalistic music.

If all the local unions in the state were to set aside even a small portion of their receipts for educational purposes, and also form educational boards to assist in forming a State Educational Board, it will be a very easy matter to

bring in a large number of the best speakers and flood the state with the best literature on economic subjects, and thus through a course of education keep the unions in the position that should be held by labor organizations—the position of knowing the ultimate goal of the Working Class movement, together with a knowledge of the means necessary to attain that end.

Every Trade Union in Montana (and other states for that matter) should take up this subject of establishing a regular course of education for its members. To make this work effective educational boards should be elected by each union with the object of covering the state with a course of lectures and then follow up the course of lectures with a well selected course of reading on economic subjects. Such a method would be comparatively inexpensive, and at the same time be thoroughly effective in supplying the entire state with the best speakers and literature.

Yours for the revolution,

C. E. Payne.

## DON'T VOTE LIKE SHEEP

FOR A NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTION! THE PLAN IS DANGEROUS.

(From the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald, Feb. 17, 1906.)

There are certain individuals in the Socialist party who love to talk and whose chief joy and ambition in life is to "shine in conventions." These people want to hold a great extra convention in 1906, ostensibly for the purpose of constructing a new platform for the party and revising our articles of faith. These comrades are especially numerous in Chicago—have submitted resolutions calling for a convention to a party referendum. They reckon on the adoption of these resolutions—although the question is put stupidly and unconstitutionally—because it is well known that in a referendum every question usually carries.

We can however see no necessity for this extra convention. It will certainly cost a stack of money. It can do no good at this time. At best it will make a lot of trouble. And in all probability it will split the party.

And for various reasons. Such a convention would, for instance, furnish a fine opportunity to fan the flame of certain tactical differences of opinion in regard to trade unions. Although these tactical differences are purely trades union matters, and do not belong in the forum of a Socialist convention, it is certain that they will be forced there, and it is also certain that if forced there they will tear the party to pieces. But that is just the very thing that certain fanatics and also certain schemers desire.

Then there is also a chance to split the party on the "unity question." For after having had several "unity questions" in the past, we have a brand new one before us now—that is the question of uniting with the Socialist Labor Party. Within the last few weeks several conferences have been held for the purpose of uniting the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties. Three such conferences have been held in New Jersey and arrangements are already under way for the same thing in Colorado.

In reality there is nothing to unite with, because the S. L. P. is dead, and there is only a small trace of it left even in New York. But Eugene V. Debs and other good fellows, but poor musi-

cians, have raised a cry, and some bad fellows, but good musicians, have taken it up, and we will be up against it, if the convention is held at this time. Yet every Social Democrat is compelled to fight any fusion of that type. And we will fight it, not for personal reasons, not even for tactical differences, but for differences in principle. The S. L. P. is preaching a brand of impossibilism, which, if instilled into our own party, would make it even more impotent than it is now in some vicinities—and the dry rot would kill it as surely as it killed the S. L. P. We have more impossibilism, hypocrisy and cant in the party now than is good for it—we ought to try and get rid of all that poison, instead of getting more of it.

And last, but not least, a convention would give the schemers and leeches in our own party a good chance to split it by trying to imitate the constitution of the S. L. P. in our party. They will no doubt try to do away with State autonomy, and endeavor to establish an official party organ. In short, they will try to create a bureaucracy of leeches, grafters, and hoodlums. Even Eugene V. Debs is repeating the old, silly De Leon cry about the "privately owned press," which is very misleading and false, because, for instance, the nearest approach to a party owned paper is the Social Democratic Herald, the Central Committee owning the most stock—while the New York People is in reality the paper that is LEAST under the control of its party. Yet, we have a good many men who will parrot-like repeat the phrases that are thrown out for the unthinking. Furthermore, we have some men in our party, who are a hundred times more unscrupulous than De Leon, and have not a hundredth part of his brains, training and education. These fellows hate De Leon and are jealous of him, but they would like to establish a De Leon organization in our party with themselves on top. But between De Leon and our imitation De Leons we would a thousand times rather choose De Leon, who is at least a man.

Moreover, this extra convention, would play right into the hands of the "uncompromising" theorists of a more or less impossibilist type to make the

most of their "clear cut class-consciousness," so-called.

As for the national platform, it is already "holy" enough and long winded enough. It was framed at the last national convention by the Rev. George D. Herron, and was then considered the eighth wonder of the world by some of the very same people who now want other phrases. The quintessence of Socialism is of course contained in our present national platform, otherwise we would not have accepted it. And it went safely through the last national campaign, and surely it can hold together, till the next REGULAR CONVENTION. These men who are now bent on tearing up the "only American platform" ever constructed, are as a rule the men who swear to-day that no one can be a true Socialist without this or that phrase, and to-morrow are ready to finally tear the party all to pieces if the phrase is not altered, and "their" holy words inserted.

We are decidedly opposed to calling an extra convention.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year .....\$3.50  
Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year ..... 50  
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year ..... 1.50  
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year ..... 50  
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st. Cleveland, Ohio; per year ..... 1.00  
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 157 E. 4th st., New York; per year ..... 1.50  
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I. per yr ..... 25  
He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above. Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

### CONVENTION REPORT READY.

We have received the first lot of the Industrial Workers of the World Convention Report, cloth bound, and are filling orders as fast as possible.

New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade st., New York.

## THE NEED OF EDUCATION

IN TRADES UNIONS—WHAT MONTANA ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING FOR IT

The following letter is self-explanatory:—

Butte, Mont. Feb. 13, 1906.  
The Montana News,  
Helena, Mont.

A favorable tendency in what may be termed the new Unionism is the growing sentiment among the membership for a more general education as to the aims and purposes of the Working Class Movement.

It is undeniable that many unions have in the past been organized and officered as if the only purpose required of the membership at large was that they should pay dues and obey their leaders, but this form of "organization" has been such a prolific source of financial and political corruption that the rank and file have become thoroughly disgusted and disheartened. The old form of Unionism has of course had its good points, but the chief and practically the only good that has come from it has been to teach the workers that "leaders" can not be depended on to know every thing or to take the most wise action at all times. If the leaders are left to know and do every thing the membership is turned into a group of dues-paying babes.

It is this lack of an educational movement among the members of many of the craft unions that has given Max Hayes cause to say in a recent editorial that "there is no more enthusiasm among the rank and file of organized labor about the recent Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. than there is at a funeral."

Had there been a general educational movement among the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. that had for its purpose to teach the aims and purposes of Unionism, and to train their members to know and rightly judge the action of their delegates, then such apathy could not exist. Had the membership been thoroughly informed on the purposes of their organization, and given their delegates instructions according to their knowledge of affairs, the Pittsburg convention would have outlined a progress-

ive and aggressive campaign for the coming year, and the A. F. of L. would now be able to turn its attention to something more important than petty jurisdictional quarrels with praise or censure of Gompers.

There are of course, some unions that have for years made the educational feature an important part of their work and have contributed liberally of their funds for this purpose. Most notable among these progressive unions is the Aul and Smeltermen's Union of Butte. This organization has for several years set aside five per cent. of its gross receipts to be used for educational purposes, and this money is regularly expended for speakers and literature. The result of this course has been to place Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74 in the front rank of the organizations that understand the ultimate goal of the Working Class movement and have a good working knowledge of how to attain that end.

This union now has a committee that is endeavoring to get the co-operation of other unions in bringing E. V. Debs to Montana for a series of lectures on Industrial Unionism. Several of the locals have appointed committees for this work, and some of them are considering the advisability of making a permanent fund and a standing educational board to continue the work of education. If this can be done it will be very easy for the educational boards of the various unions in the state to form a state educational board, and in that way unite in securing speakers and purchasing literature in the future so that the work of education can be carried on with the least expense and the greatest effectiveness.

In view of the object of the Working Class movement it is scarcely necessary that an argument should be advanced as to why an educational fund should be provided by every union. There are one or two points, however, that are generally overlooked, the first of which may be said to be that a system of education is but one means of self protection. Ignorance on the part of its members will destroy any organization except a despotism, and that can be maintained only by keeping its subjects in

## STATE CONVENTION

### S. L. P. OF NEW JERSEY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

Nineteen Delegates Assembled in Paterson Review the Work Done Since Last Convention—Ringing Resolutions Adopted on Matters of Live Interest.

The annual State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey was held in Paterson, February 22, 1905. The convention was called to order by the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, John C. Butterworth, of Section Passaic County, was elected temporary chairman, and John Hossack temporary secretary. Delegates Berdan and Romary, of Passaic County, and Hartung, of Essex, were elected as Committee on Credentials.

The Credentials Committee reported favorably on the following delegates: Essex County—Henry Bateman, James Connolly, Herman Hartung, John Matlack, Frank Rapp, Patrick L. Quinlan. Hudson County—Carl Zimmermann, Nicol Gerold, Julius Eck, William F. Burke, Ernst Aiazzone, Carl Rickert. Passaic County—Ulrich Frueh, Ernest Romary, Richard Berdan, Joseph Reither, Jr., John C. Butterworth, Paul Ernest.

Union County—Charles Fallath. The convention then went into permanent organization with John C. Butterworth, chairman; Ernest Romary, vice-chairman, and John Hossack, secretary. REPORT OF S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee submitted its report as follows: Comrades!—Your S. E. C. is able to report that on the whole the Party organization is in better shape than at this time last year. All of the sections have more members and greater activity has been displayed, as evidenced by the literature handled.

The chief agitation work of the S. E. C., since the last convention was the State organizer tour last summer, and the supplementary tours of Comrades Veal and Chaiken. These tours were well supported financially by the Sections and while the comrades sent out did good work, and there were good results, still your S. E. C. is of the opinion that under present circumstances greater results could be attained by expending an equal sum in the thorough and systematic distribution of literature and then sending an organizer to reap where we had sowed.

We would recommend to this convention that a fund be established in this State to aid the literary agency of the Party in getting out publications of great value to the movement, and which for lack of funds are being held up. We need but mention the Sue stories, and the Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, as cases in point. Our opinion is that this fund should be donated absolutely to the Party's literary agency, for the specific purpose of getting out literature, and we suggest that the fund be started by authorizing the S. E. C. to start it with the unexpended balance left from the organizer fund.

Since the advent of the Industrial Workers of the World much effort has been exerted by the members of the Party in this State to further the interests of the new organization and the success thus far has been very gratifying.

The committee of twelve, elected at the request of the Socialist Party to confer with a like committee from them, to consider the basis for a unification of the Socialist forces, have held several sessions, all of which have been marked with earnestness of purpose on both sides, and with whose proceedings the Party membership have been kept accurately and promptly advised through the Party press.

The Correspondence Bureau has been the means of bringing a few readers of the Weekly People into closer touch with the Party organization.

The vote accorded us by the election authorities shows that we have more than held our own, but so many instances come to our attention of our ballots not being given out, and again not being counted when cast, that we do not take the returns as a reliable index of the support given the Party at the polls.

Recognizing that our political movement to become successful must be based upon a class conscious, economic organization of labor, we would suggest that every member of the Party should consider it a duty to become also a member of the I. W. W., and do his share in the work of building up the constructive revolutionary economic organization of labor which will be the basis of the Socialist Republic.

COMMITTEES. The report of the S. E. C. was received, adopted, and its recommendations referred to the following committees which were elected:

Ways and Means—Berdan, Aiazzone and Burke.

Press and Literature—Connolly, Romary and Eck.

Resolutions—Hossack, Quinlan and Rapp. Auditing—Gerold, Koeltgen and Reither.

After the recess the various committees reported, and resolutions were adopted as follows:

#### ON ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION.

Whereas, It has been the time tried and time honored principle of the Socialist Labor Party that the success of the political movement hinges upon the existence of a class consciously organized economic movement; and

Whereas, It has been the time tried and time honored policy of the Socialist Labor Party to promote the establishment and the drilling of such an organization among the working class of the land; and

Whereas, In pursuit of this principle and policy the Socialist Labor Party hailed in its national convention of ten years ago the advent of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and

Whereas, Ripened experience gathered through the dauntless efforts of the S. T. & L. A. caused nine years later the rise of an economic organization vaster than the S. T. & L. A. had been, riper in some respects than the S. T. & L. A. could be, and into which the S. T. & L. A. veteran organizations had the wisdom to merge their forces; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New Jersey in convention assembled branding as an evidence of unparadonable ignorance, hypocrisy and corruption the theory of "neutrality in trades union disputes," hereby condemns the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., together with all its kindred craft union organizations as being just what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" hailed them to be: "One of the strongest obstacles to Socialism in this country," and hails with joy the evidence of constructive revolutionary spirit furnished by the Industrial Workers of the World, whose preamble boldly sets out the fact "that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," and that the struggle between the two classes "must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field," and give battle for the emancipation of the working class from the shackles of wage slavery, and mankind from the incubus of capitalist inhumanity.

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#### ON THE MOYER-HAYWOOD ARREST.

Whereas, President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and C. A. Pettibone, a former member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World, have been kidnapped, by "due process of law," and taken from the State of Colorado, of which they are residents, into the State of Idaho, where they are held on the trumped up charge of "complicity" in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and

Whereas, This outrage committed upon our brothers of the W. F. of M., by the mine owning branch of the capitalist class, is with the evident purpose of throttling the revolutionary organization of the working class and to deflect public attention away from their own dastardly deeds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, while extending sympathy to the men under arrest, also pledges to them the moral and financial support of the organization in this State, and would warn the ruling class that this year is not 1887.

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#### ON PARTY PRESS.

Whereas, The fourth session of the Unity Conference between the S. L. P. and the S. P. of New Jersey, held in Paterson on Sunday, February 4, "ad-journed with the mutual recognition on both sides that the press of the movement is its greatest weapon, and that whatever the difficulties arising from Party ownership of the press, they are trifling compared to what such difficulties become when the material interests of individual ownership sway them, or when designing or ambitious men control the private press. The Conference recognized that party ownership and control of the press of the movement are essential to the party safety"; and

Whereas, The Daily and Weekly People and the Labor News, owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party, meet all these essential requirements, and are our official channels for the dissemination of S. L. P. propagandistic literature; and

Whereas, These agencies are unequalled as mediums for Socialist agitation and education, and as means of promoting organization of the best possible kind on the economic as well as on the political field; and

Whereas, We recognize that the influence, and the power of our press to assist in the building of the revolutionary movement will be extended in direct proportion to the increase in the number of readers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider it the most

## GARMENT WORKERS

### IN BUFFALO CUT AWAY FROM GOMPERS' MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Threats of Expulsion Against Those Joining I. W. W. Doubles the Membership of the Latter—Fakirs Advertising for Aides to Employers in New York City S. P. Papers.

(Special Correspondence.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—I was requested by the Garment Workers here to write to the Daily and Weekly People to show the whole working class that we don't want to get "a little at a time," and start from the railroads down, like the pure and simple Socialist, but we do want to educate the workers to realize that it is impossible to better the condition of the working class under the capitalist system. The A. F. of L. as it is to-day stands for the idea of "a little at a time," and keeps the working class in ignorance of the fact that they are entitled to all they produce and keeps telling them that their wages are being raised "a little at a time"; but it never tells them that the cost of living is also being raised five times the amount.

The working class members themselves are beginning to see all this in pure and simple form (A. F. of L. unionism); and here in Buffalo, two weeks ago the manufacturers locked out the Garment Workers because they refused to work with a so-called non-union man. After being out a few days the biggest "labor" gun of the Garment Workers' Union came here and patched up things and got the locked out men to go back to work on the employers' conditions. Now, then, in the ranks of the Garment Workers, there are some members wondering why the masters, if they are their friends, their brothers, as the labor skates teach them, should lock them out?

In the meantime, the recruiting local of I. W. W. 66, called a mass meeting and showed them that the capitalist class is in control of the means of production and distribution; and has the whole outfit of the A. F. of L. from Gompers down to the pure and simple Socialist, like Klencke here in Buffalo, fighting hand in hand with the labor fakirs against the I. W. W., which is organized in labor's interests exclusively.

The speaker then urged the Garment Workers to join the Industrial Workers of the World, and the locking out will work better on the labor fakirs and the capitalist class, because they are of no more use in production.

The Garment Workers were aroused when they heard the industrial and class principles of the I. W. W. explained, and the craft organization of A. F. of L., called "the organized scabbery."

The speaker concluded by telling the Garment Workers that now is the time to organize and fight; and not wait until the capitalist, with the aid of the labor fakirs and the pure and simple Socialist, pulls down the standard of living so the workers won't be able to fight any more.

Applications were then called for and twenty Garment Workers joined at this meeting; and it looked very bright for the next meeting.

The Garment Workers' Union leaders then threatened to expel all members who joined the I. W. W., and bring men from New York to take their places; these threats brought twenty more applications at the next meeting, the pants makers being most interested. Two of

important part of our work to extend the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People and Labor News publications; and we pledge ourselves that the energy of the party in this State shall be given at all times and opportunities to the securing of subscribers to the papers, and to the selling and distribution of Labor News literature, and we call upon our Party organizations and individual members to contribute to the Party Press and Literature Fund.

Whereas, Since our last State Convention, there has come into the field a new combatant for Labor's cause—a paper in the Italian language, the Ragione Nuova (New Reason), owned and controlled by the Party; and

Whereas, The Comrades of Providence, R. I., Karl Marx Club, stand all the burden of its publication; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon all the members of the State of New Jersey to bring this paper to the attention of the Italian workmen, with the view of getting subscribers to the same.

Resolved, That this Conference endorses and recommends strongly to the support of the membership, the papers in foreign languages which are published in conformity with the conditions laid down in the constitution of the S. L. P., and have received the approval of the

them arranged for a meeting at Odd Fellows Hall and got Weinberg, from New York, and O. A. Curtis, organizer of the I. W. W. here, to speak on Industrial Unionism. Curtis, as the first speaker, showed to the workers how they are producing socially, while the tools that they produce with are owned privately; whereas they should be owned socially. He also showed that the I. W. W. is not organized for the purpose of raising wages only; but the main object is to free the working class from wage slavery.

The Jewish speaker dealt mostly with the "sacred contract" and the "union" label, showing how the labor fakirs tie the hands of the workers with these "sacred contracts," so that one craft can't assist another in a strike and use the "union" label to bluff the workers into paying dues for booming the bosses' business. He cited the printers, at the present time walking the streets, while the pressmen are running off scab work, and newspaper men are setting ads advertising for scab printers to take the places of their fellow workers; all this in the name of good unionism.

The chairman then told the audience that the big labor guns of the Garment Workers revoked the charter of the pants makers; and then, pointing to the right of the hall where the gang of leaders were sitting for proof, he opened the floor for discussion.

The first defender of A. F. of L. fakirism was a member of the "Socialist" party brought to Buffalo for that purpose, named Garietty. He tried to show the workers that the I. W. W. was wrong, because it was disrupting "organized" labor; and that it was not the fault of the leaders, but of the rank and file that they don't want to educate themselves!

Think of that! "Educate yourselves," say the fakirs now, after they have made that impossible by closing the official "labor" journals against the workers.

When Garietty got through the audience hissed him for what he had said. Curtis answered his remarks by showing the workers that it was not the I. W. W. that revoked the charter of the pants makers and disorganized them. But the I. W. W. will send a charter this week and take up the fight where the fakirs failed to do any good for the Garment Workers as a whole.

Another defender of the A. F. of L. had about ten questions. One of them was: "Is it a fact that the I. W. W. is a Socialist organization and that the S. L. P. organized it to make votes for the S. L. P.?" He was answered: "The I. W. W. is based on the principles of Socialism and it will educate the workers to vote on election day against the capitalist system just as they strike against the capitalist class, not as the pure and simple teach them, to strike against the capitalist a whole year and vote for the capitalist system on election day."

The rest of the questions were answered very satisfactorily; and the fakirs found out that the I. W. W. is able to fight the capitalist class and everything that will arise against the I. W. W.

The chairman then announced that the I. W. W. locals carry on discussions every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, and the I. W. W. members would be glad to get some of the A. F. of L. defenders there to take part in them.

Comrades of New York, there is an ad in a Jewish S. P. paper for garment workers of all kinds for Buffalo. The labor fakirs, in conjunction with the manufacturers, may want to whip us back to the dues-paying A. F. of L. Garment Workers' organization. We therefore urge Garment Workers to stay away from Buffalo if they are to be used for that purpose.

N. E. C. These include Nepakarat (Hungarian), Arbeteren (Swedish), Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German), and Der Arbeiter (Jewish).

The Auditing Committee found the books of the S. E. C. correct, with a cash balance in the treasury of \$75.21. The Ways and Means Committee reported a plan for the raising of funds which was referred to the S. E. C. with power to act. On motion the S. E. C. was instructed to loan to the N. E. C. for the period of twelve months, the unexpended balance left from State Organizer Fund, for the purpose of enabling the N. E. C. to get out Labor News publications held up because of financial stringency.

Comrade Ulrich Frueh, New Jersey member of the N. E. C., reported on the January meeting of that body. He urged that more work must be done for the Party Press, and told of the plan adopted by the N. E. C. to raise funds for the publication of books which, for lack of money, are held up.

Paterson was selected as the seat of the S. E. C. for the coming term.

The next State Convention is to be held in Hoboken.

The Correspondence Bureau is to be continued with Comrade Berdan in charge.

John Hossack, Secretary.

## INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

### MANY IMPORTANT ACTIONS DECIDED UPON AT MEETING.

Will Put Local Organizer in Field—Telegram of Sympathy Sent to Western Miners—Will Arrange Demonstration to Protest Against Outrage Upon Moyer and Haywood—To Meet Weekly in Future.

A progressive move which will undoubtedly lead to getting the movement in this city into better shape for carrying out its important mission of organizing and educating the working class on correct lines, was made at Tuesday night's meeting of the Industrial Council of Greater New York, I. W. W., when it was decided to engage an Organizer, to work under the auspices of the Council. Other important actions were the sending of a telegram to the W. F. of M. denouncing the outrage upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the selection of a committee of sixteen to arrange a big protest meeting here in New York. A committee was also elected to get a mass meeting of capmakers at which the position of the I. W. W. capmakers and the scabby tricks of the A. F. of L. will be set forth plainly.

The Council meeting was held at the new headquarters, 50 E. Fourth street, which is the meeting place of Garment Workers' Local Union 61, which has leased a floor there for a year. In accordance with a motion passed before the close of the previous meeting, the first order of business after the reading of the minutes was the question of engaging a Local Organizer. When the discussion on the matter began it developed that a number of the Local Unions, through the inability of the Secretary to notify them in time, had not yet acted upon the request implied in motion passed at last meeting, namely, to definitely state what amount they would be willing to contribute to a fund for the support of an Organizer. Thus it was decided that although the unanimous belief of the delegates that all Locals felt the necessity of engaging a man who would devote his time and energies to aid in getting the movement into proper shape in this city, nothing beyond the decision to engage one could be done at this meeting until the amount of funds available were known.

The motion that the Council place an Organizer in this city was passed and after that decision it was voted to instruct the Secretary to notify all Locals to that effect and ask them to state definitely at once how much they are willing to contribute toward the fund, so that the Council know what resources it has to proceed upon.

The report of the Organization Committee showed that three new Locals had been organized, one mixed at Carteret, N. J., one mixed at Plainfield, N. J., through Gen. Organizer Shurtleff, and Piano and Organ Workers, which resulted from the efforts of recruiting Local 170 of the Bronx. The report was accepted and the charter applications endorsed. In connection with the report on the Piano Makers who sent on their application without first seeking the endorsement of the Council it was pointed out that all such applications require such endorsement or the approval of the organization committee before they can be recognized at the General Office.

The three new Locals mentioned were stated to be composed of sturdy workmen who are good material for the work of upbuilding the I. W. W. among their fellow workers.

When the matter of the outrage committed upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners was brought up, the lengths to which the bloodthirsty minions of capitalism will go in their efforts to prevent the growth of a class conscious union were pointed out. It was shown to be evident that the murderous gang of the Mine Owners' Association and their political henchmen in Colorado and Idaho, had trumped up the charges of complicity in the killing of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, for the purpose of casting discredit upon the Western Federation, and that the capitalists would like to get such able men as those named, out of the way and judging from the high-handed manner of their arrest may try to railroad them to jail or the gallows, unless they are shown that such brigand-like attacks upon the lives and liberties of members of the working class are no longer the mere squelching of the aspirations of a little corner of the far West, but now have the effect of simultaneously arousing a spirit of revolt in the breasts of a united working class from Boston to San Francisco. To show that the vibrations of indignation from the hearts of our Western Brothers find ready response in those of New York, it was voted to instruct a commit-

## The Miners' Magazine

ADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.

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## THE

PREAMBLE OF THE

## Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

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## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York

tee of two to at once send a telegram of sympathy to Denver.

The message was as follows: John O'Neil, Room 3, Pioneer Building, Denver, Colorado:

New York Industrial Council, I. W. W., in session here to-night, denounces in unmeasured terms the outrageous abduction of W. F. of M. officers and assures them of our financial and moral support.

W. Shurtleff, S. J. French, Committee.

It was then decided that a monster protest meeting be arranged in New York under the auspices of the Industrial Council to denounce the high-handed abduction of those brave fellow members whose fitness is being proven by the very persecution they are being subjected to. A committee of sixteen who volunteered to serve, were instructed to go ahead and they began their labors on Washington's birthday, at 50 E. 4th street.

The election committee reported their inability to finish the count of ballots for Council officers and were permitted to retain the ballots, promising to count them Thursday and report at next meeting. Financial Secretary also promised to have a full financial report at next meeting.

Upon the report of the delegates of the capmakers who stated that they had made great progress in the way of adding to their members and were now in entire control of two shops but were having a game put up by the A. F. of L. in a certain other shop, to have some of their members who worked there ousted from their jobs, a committee of three, Moskowitz, Donath and Steier were chosen to assist the capmakers in arranging a mass meeting at which to set forth their position, show up the scabby actions of the A. F. of L. and make propaganda for new members.

Other reports showed good work being done and considerable progress made all around.

Before adjournment it was voted to meet every Tuesday night in future and to close all sessions not later than midnight.

LINING UP.  
(From Faribault, Minn., Referendum, Feb. 17.)

A Section of the Socialist Labor Party is under way in Faribault and Rice County, that the revolutionary element in the County may have a "home" in which to work. We have decided to support the candidates of the S. L. P., there being no more doubt left that that is the only sane course to pursue. The S. L. P. is the only Socialist Party in America. Line up, comrades and workmen. Let us bring a solid front against the public ownership freaks and trimmers.

Reports coming to this office from all parts of the nation show that the workers are getting out of the old rotten fake Socialist party, known in Minnesota as the Public Ownership party, in Wisconsin

as the Social Democratic party, and in other States as the Socialist party, now in charge by the American Federation of Labor, Belmont's Civic Federation; Victor Berger, Wilshire; Lawyers Morgan, Steadman, Sissman, Hilquit, Darow and Co.; Sky Pilots Thompson, Carr, Vail, Woody, Bishop Potter, Kirkpatrick, Mills and Co.; Crooks Holman, Simons, Slobodin, Kerr, Morrow, Mailly, Titus, Berlyn, Nash and Co.; Standard Oil; the demo-repo-pogo gang;—and joining the Socialist Labor Party by the hundreds.

The new recruits to the fake party are business men and other cheap hot air reformers, and the party management holds the secret that the fake "Socialist" party is but the left arm of the democratic party simple and pure. In Minnesota, a large number of the working class members of the S. P. have joined the S. L. P.

There is going to be something doing. E. B. Ford.

UNITY IN CONNECTICUT.  
(Continued from page 1.)

or change the policy of the A. F. of L. and invited all present to join the I. W. W.

Morse, S. P., said that the comrades seemed to be all of one mind, that an economic organization was necessary and they all seem to agree that the A. F. of L. was not proceeding along the correct lines to be of any benefit to the workers and favored the I. W. W.

Comrade Fellermann, S. L. P., was called upon to make the reply.

It was moved and seconded that this subject be continued. Amendment was made and seconded that the subject be disposed of and another taken up. Vote called for. Thirteen for amendment, ten against.

Moved and seconded that subject be chosen to-night. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the next subject be, "That the Party should own its own press."

Moved and seconded that Comrade Sweetland, S. P., open the debate, Carried.

Meeting adjourned until Feb. 28. at S. L. P. Hall, Main street.

R. W. Patmore, Sec'y S. P. Frank Knotek, Sec'y S. L. P. Hartford, Conn. Feb. 16.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

1, 4 and 6 New Roads St., New York.  
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Published Every Saturday by the  
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a  
copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
wamps should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,088
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Take heart! The promised hour draws  
near—

I hear the downward beat of wings,  
And Freedom's trumpet sounding clear:  
"Joy to the people! woe and fear  
To new-world tyrants, old-world Kings."  
—WHITTIER.

## THE ARREST OF MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

The Mine Owners' Association appears to be resorting to its disreputable tactics once more. Its members have caused the arrest of Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Western Federation of Miners, charging them with the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. The charges are based on the alleged confession of one Harry Orchard. The officers and members of the Western Federation have been arrested before on similar charges and similar "confessions," only to be released; the charges having been found unwarranted; the "confessions" being inspired and paid for by the mining capitalists.

An identical condition of affairs seems to prevail just now. This Harry Orchard appears to be a paid tool of the mine owners. In an article on the Steunenberg murder headed, "We Court the Fullest Investigation," the "Miners' Magazine," answering a charge of complicity with Orchard in preceding dynamite explosions, and commenting on his arrest for the assassination of the Ex-Governor, says, in its issue of January 18: "Strange that no one knew that Orchard was wanted until he was found in Idaho in the little town in which Steunenberg made his home. Strange that Orchard could walk the streets of Denver in broad daylight for months and escape the vigilance of these officers who now pretend that they were moving heaven and earth to uncover Orchard." It is not only strange, but, under the present circumstances, decidedly suspicious. The arrest and "confession" of Orchard, appears to be carefully calculated.

But stranger and more suspicious still is the manner in which Moyer and Haywood were hurried out of Colorado into Idaho. There is nothing in the report of the extradition proceedings before Governor McDonald to show that they were represented by their lawyers, or that they were allowed to be heard in their own defense. They were placed under a heavy guard that was calculated to reflect upon the character of the miners' organization, and railroaded out of the State. This, to say the least, does not convey an impression of sincerity and honesty on the part of those making the charges. It is on a par with the illegal proceedings by which Moyer was held in the bull pen for 75 days, only to go free of any charges; 1,200 miners were confined within the military stockades of Idaho; the stores of the miners at Goldfield, Victor, Amconda and Cripple Creek were looted, and other infamies, too numerous to mention, were perpetrated against the working class by the capitalist authorities, acting in behalf of the Mine Owners' Association, in past labor conflicts.

The Mine Owners' Association failed to crush the Western Federation of Miners three years ago. It now beholds the Federation stronger than ever before, combatting "Belmont's bluffing brag," Gompers, taking a prominent part in the new industrial movement that is organizing the working class to take and hold that which it produces, and otherwise extending its power and prestige. Something, evidently, must be done. To get Moyer and Haywood out of the way seems to be it.

But alas for the Mine Owners' Association, and all capitalist associations, when one workman is jailed, two arise to take his place. When Moyer and Haywood are jailed, other miners will take their places. Steunenberg fought Boyce; Peabody fought Moyer and Haywood; possibly the next capitalist governor elected by and acting in the interests of the mine owners, will have to fight a quartette of leaders.

The class struggle is on; and, as long as it prevails, Labor will supply all the men necessary to fight it to a successful issue in Labor's behalf.

## DON'T—AND THEN?—DIE!

The Committee on Sanitation of the Central Federated Union of this city, and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, have jointly issued a circular on the subject of consumption. Under the heading "How to Prevent Consumption" there are several "Don'ts." Of these, three run as follows:

"Don't live in rooms where there is no fresh air."

"Don't work in rooms where there is no fresh air."

"Don't sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air."

To the majority of the workmen these preventives are worse than the disease itself—they mean speedy death by starvation and exposure. Nor are the two committees ignorant of the fact.

As to sleeping rooms, the committees themselves have on exhibition a sample sleeping room, no less than 350,000 others of the same kind being reported to be in this city. The sample exhibits a small, dingy compartment, impossible of proper ventilation, the last place in which to look for fresh air.

As to rooms in which work is done, the committees have no exhibits. Probably they considered any such exhibits would be superfluous. The working rooms in the factories or shops of this city, or any other city, are notoriously everything but resorts of fresh air. Dusty, musty, crowded, and fetid with impure air, due to impossible ventilation, pure air is not to be found in factories, as a rule.

Now, then, if workmen are not to work in rooms where there is no free air, they can't work at all. They will have to starve; and, seeing they are also told not to sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air, most of them will have to sleep on the street—in other words, hasten their death by starvation, with death through the ailments of exposure.

Do these sapient Committees address these "Don'ts" to the Working Class?—Then they mock it!

Do they not mean to mock the Working Class?—Then they are addressing themselves to the Capitalist Class—a superfluous expenditure of time, cash and energy.

Consumption, along with all the thousand and one horrors that the Working Class are afflicted with, is but a consequence of the central, the causal pest-breed—WAGE SLAVERY or the CAPITALIST SYSTEM. Quack or fool is he who would neglect the central ailment of a patient, and devote thought to the prevention of its unpreventable consequences. No less quack or fool is he, she, it, or they, who would leave unassailed the system of wage slavery, and then waste time and money in a pretentious endeavor to prevent the inevitable ill thereof by "Don'ts" that presuppose civilized instead of capitalist conditions.

## WHERE IS PATTERSON?

In the Senate of the United States there is a gentleman by the name of T. M. Patterson; he is a Senator from the State of Colorado; his home is the city of Denver; and, on more than one occasion, he has posed as the bright particular shield of the outraged Working Class of his State in general, of the doubly outraged miners' population of Colorado in particular. The "sanctity of the Law," the "safety of man's civil rights"—these have been the gentleman's favorite subjects. Was all this sincere, or was it mere declamation, noise, signifying nothing, except to entertain the groundlings?

In the State of Colorado, in his very city of Denver, a double crime has been committed against the "sanctity of the law" and the "civil rights of man." Two citizens of the State, Charles H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, have been feloniously snatched from their homes and deported to another State. Upon a requisition from the Governor of Idaho, the Governor of Colorado signed extradition papers, without complying with the prerequisites guaranteed by law as a guarantee of individual freedom. The men were given no hearing. No witnesses were examined. No prima facie case was even attempted to be made out that they had committed a crime in Idaho and were fugitives from the justice of the State. These are requirements, without which transportation is felony. None of these requirements was complied with. The men were seized, imprisoned and spirited away to another State. Nearly two weeks have passed since this felony against the majesty of CONSCIENCE, and yet not a voice of protest has been raised by the "representatives of the people of Colorado" in the Senate of the United States.—Where is Patterson?

The malefactors, who trampled over the elemental precepts of civilization, glory in the threat that their two kidnapped citizens of Colorado will "not leave the State of Idaho alive."—Where is Patterson?

The social bonds have been snapped in the State of Colorado. A conspiracy of men, high in office, with the criminal refusal of the land, defies public decency, public morals, and threatens the land

with Chaos.—Where is Patterson?

High officials of the State of Colorado, perjured by the direct violation of their oaths of office, connive at the continuance of the Reign of Anarchy initiated by Roosevelt's and Helen Gould's nasty pet, the so-called General Sherman Bell.—Where is Patterson?

The example of lawlessness is set by the officials of Colorado in a way that it is not even limited to their own State, but that it affects the safety of the citizens of all States. Colorado officialdom sets the pace.—Where is Patterson?

## YOU TICKLE ME, I TICKLE YOU.

The Newark, N. J., "Call" has no sense of humor. Its issue of last January 21 contains, as a mere news item, a transaction that took place between Captain Mortimer C. Munn of Company C and the Auger & Simons Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson. The transaction consisted in a \$100 check from the latter to the former. The former, being now in need of cash to redecorate and refurbish the headquarters where they practice "the riot-drill," is extended the glad hand of help in the shape of a \$100 check by the latter, as a return compliment for the former's assistance when, in 1903, there being a strike in the mill district, the latter was in need of, and received from the former, the proper military aid to rifle-diet the workmen into subjection. Now, it does seem, that such an item of news deserves a better heading, a more suggestive and enlightening heading than that of merely "General News of the Guard" which the "Call" bestows upon it. We suggest as more appropriate the heading: "You Tickle Me, I Tickle You."

During the June, 1903, strike in the mill district of Paterson, what Company C, headed by the redoubtable warrior Captain Mortimer C. Munn, did was to tickle the Auger & Simons Silk Dyeing Company under the fifth left rib. Now, nothing is done for nothing anywhere. Among civilized people kindness is returned with kindness. In capitalist society everything being reduced to a dollars and cents standard, the Company C act of kindness to the Auger & Simons concern has been measured by the capitalist money standard; it has been found to be equivalent to a \$100 check; and the Auger & Simons concern returns the tickle by tickling Company C under the fifth rib with a \$100 check.—A humorous exchange of tickles almost under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

In the meantime, while these tickles are being exchanged over their heads, so to speak, what about the workmen of Paterson? They had struck for living conditions and found themselves enflamed between their Brother Capital, the said Auger & Simons concern, and Company C, a limb of what they, the workmen had, been made to believe was "their Government". Under the double scourge of the whip of hunger cracked over their heads by their Brother Capital and the bullet laden rifles of Company C, these workmen and not a few women, had to go back to work at starvation wages. They got something on that occasion. A "tickle" it was not; whatever else it was, it was not that. They are ruminating, they have been ruminating. They have, through their tears-dimmed eyes perceived that the alleged "Brother" is no "Brother" but the opposite; and through the same tears-dimmed eyes they are perceiving that the capitalist Government, together with all its agencies, is not THEIR Government, but the privately owned club of their plunderers, wherewith to supplement the whip of hunger, wielded by the capitalist master.

It can only be a question of time, when, armed with the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party and drilled in the economic organization of the I. W. W., these Paterson workmen, jointly with the rest of the Working Class will return the joint Company C and Auger & Simons "tickle" with the "tickle" that will put an end to their nefarious practices. On that day, not Armories but Labor's homes will be redecorated and refurbished. It ever was and will be—"tickle" for "tickle."

## BERGER BELLYACHING.

Elsewhere we publish for the delectation of our readers an article from the "Social Democratic Herald" in which Victor L. Berger urges his party not to vote in favor of holding a national convention this year. The article, beginning with its title, is a series of fits that tell of serious abdominal gripes.

"Don't vote like sheep for a national party convention! The plan is dangerous!" thus runs the first fit, and it is closely followed by this other: "because it is well known that in a referendum every question usually carries."—What an insult to a revolutionary organization, if it is an organization of men! If the language is justified, what an admission! Men do not, never run the danger of voting like sheep. Sheep can not constitute a body fit to overthrow capitalism. Berger's gripes in either case baffle him of sense. He either in-

sults his own party, or he tells the truth about it—the act of a man crazed with pain.

And then comes this wail-accompanied fit: In the same breath that he admits there are certain "tactical differences of opinion in regard to trade unions", and that, if these are ventilated in a convention of his party, "they will tear the party to pieces", in that same breath he doubles up and screams: "these tactical differences do not belong in the forum of a Socialist convention!"—Wonderful reasoning! If the differences of opinion are "tactical" then they certainly do belong "in the forum of a Socialist convention". If they do not belong "in the forum of a Socialist convention" then they are not "tactical", and impossible would it be for them to "tear the party to pieces". A lot of loose nails in a keg that is violently shaken do not jar against one another with greater clatter than the thoughts of a man, whom gripes are doubling up in pain.

The next fit is upon the "unity question". He calls it a "brand new one" the question "of uniting with the Socialist Labor Party".—Surely the theory must be correct that pain spoils memory. Only by that theory can the gentleman's bad memory be explained. "The question of uniting with the Socialist Labor Party" is about the oldest of all questions that have agitated the gentleman's camp, especially his particular sub-camp, as far back as the early part of 1901, five years ago—witness certain telegrams in the archives of this office. A man in pain has no memory.

And so it goes on from fit to fit. But even the most continuous series of fits of pain has its instants of lull. So has the gentleman's, and then he rises, true to himself. "Every Social Democrat" he declares in one of these lulls is compelled to fight any fusion with the "impossibilist S. L. P." This is true. With that we agree, both in principle and practice, what is more, the determination is mutual. Fusion is impossible between men, on the one hand, who, like the S. L. P., come and can come in contact with the capitalist or his outposts, only for war, and men, on the other hand, who are so interlinked with the capitalist or his outposts, with capitalist candidates and with the labor lieutenants of the capitalist, as to be most of the time undistinguishable from these plunderers and betrayers of the Working Class. No fusion there, so say we both. The material interests of both break too deep and wide a chasm for fusion to overbridge.

Berger, of the "party-owned" Social Democratic Herald, and the "party-owned" Volkszeitung Corporation should alternately lay their aching heads upon each others' thumping bosom—they might do that at least during the lulls of the paroxysms of their gripes, which, according to the French students' song, differ from the pangs of love only in that the latter tear up the heart, while the former tear up the entrails.

Dr. Lyman Abbot addressed the Washington Association of New Jersey at Morristown, N. J., on Washington's Birthday. His subject was the concentration of wealth, the principle of which, he held, must give way to one of distribution. He said: "What we must have is industrial, commercial and religious democracy, and democracy means what Abraham Lincoln defined, 'of the people and by the people.'" How such things can be under capitalism, Abbot sayeth not. To believe it possible to change the principle of wealth concentration to one of distribution and have the Abbotian democracy, while continuing the private ownership of capital and the exploitation of labor by the capitalist class, is to believe that water can be made to run naturally up-hill, and master and man can be placed on an equal footing despite their unequal economic relations. Given the individual ownership of social institutions—for such is capital in all its forms to-day—it follows that wealth must concentrate in the hands of a few, while the many are without the circles of its distribution. And it also follows that Democracy, under such conditions, is impossible; as the few, owning and controlling social institutions, own and control the people dependent on them. Democracy presupposes something more than the counting of the "ayes" and "noes" of the people: it presupposes the economic equality of the people. Where economic equality exists, there also exists Democracy. The essence of Capitalism is inequality. Where inequality exists, there also exists plutocracy, such as the Abbot protest against; and plutocracy will continue as long as economic inequality does.

The 40 story office building projected for Greater New York, will be small comfort to those who believe that the march of modern invention is toward the dispersal of the great cities. With the population burrowing underground and existing high over the tallest buildings already in existence, the tendency is toward a greater instead of a less congestion in the big centres of humanity. The "back to the land" man has a new cause for lamentation and exhortation.

## Lewis' Knock-Out Blow.

The March "Cosmopolitan", a Hearst paper, publishes a "Table Talk", with Socialism as the subject. The participants in the talk are three, and they are introduced to the public as David Graham Phillips and Alfred Henry Lewis, well known individualist writers on reform, and W. J. Ghent, "well known", the readers are told, "as one of the leading scientific Socialists of the day". The article is headed by a picture of the talkers as they sit around a table. Already the look on the faces of Messrs Lewis & Phillips, as the one leans towards the other, indicates that they are prepared to have fun at the expense of Mr. Ghent. The very start of the talk confirms the initial impression; as the talk proceeds the impression grows stronger apace, until the end is reached, when it becomes an obvious fact in the neat knock-out dealt by Mr. Lewis to "one of the leading scientific Socialists of the day."

The sparring was skillfully started by Messrs Lewis and Graham who put to Mr. Ghent the question whether "in his opinion there was any valid reason for the restive state of the masses." With Messrs Graham & Lewis thereupon putting in here and there a word, intended to keep Mr. Ghent from flying off to Japan, London, Germany and Manchuria, and to make him stick to the United States, the gentleman sailed in to state "the reasons for Socialism". Shortly summarized, the reasons were:

"Despite a hundredfold increase in wealth, only the few have an increase of luxury, the masses remain steeped in poverty";

"Ninety per cent. of the workers have no home to call their own beyond the end of the week";

"There are ten million persons in America who are constantly living at or below the bare margin of normal existence";

"Seventy thousand school children in New York city are underfed";

"Railroads and trolley alone kill about 12,600 and injure about 160,000 yearly";

"A terrible mortality prevails from unhealthy occupations at which men, women and children are forced to work";

"Graft, swindling, oppression and hunger prevail to-day"; etc.

These being the category of evils cited by Mr. Ghent in the name of Socialism, and given by the gentleman as the reason for Socialism, Mr. Lewis stepped forth to end the contest, and ended it like a robust pugilist, tired of fooling. Said he:

"There isn't, take it any way you will, any evil named by Socialism [by the "one of the leading scientific Socialists of the day"] that an honest, thorough enforcement of existing law wouldn't cure."

This answer was a stroke of genius. It was a complete knock-down and knock-out to Ghentian Socialism. The rest of Mr. Lewis' answer amounted virtually to nothing more than to perambulate over the prostrate form of his prostrate adversary, and then to perambulate over it some more.

Socialism—not the Socialism (?) represented by folks upon which a Hearst paper will bestow the title of being its leading scientific exponents of the day—cites, not a score of evils, but just ONE as the reason for Socialism—WAGE SLAVERY, that social condition of the majority, and inevitably an ever swelling majority, of the people which keeps them down to the level of chattel-merchandise. That evil no law, however honestly, however thoroughly enforced, can affect anymore than a mustard plaster could affect a wooden leg. Where the grafts of the McCall and Hydes, the recklessness of life on the part of the railroads, the negligence of factory owners, the inhumanity manifested by the deepening poverty of the masses, hand in hand with the swelling luxury of the few; etc.; etc.;—where such phenomena and such alone are pointed at, and are cited as the cause of social discontent and the reason for Socialism, there the point must be conceded that law, joined of course with the requisite moral regeneration to enforce it thoroughly and honestly, would fill the bill. Where, however, all these and many more phenomena are pointed to, not as the cause, but as the inevitable result of the existing social structure; where the finger is pointed squarely at, and is firmly placed upon, the very cornerstone of the existing social structure, as the real charge, and the cause of the evil, then the charge would either have to be denied, or the ultimate discomfiture of the denier, or it would have to be admitted, and, if admitted, as, of course, were the charges of Ghentian Socialism, no reforms or individualistic tinkering with laws could for an instant suggest itself to the mind, but only REVOLUTION—that revolution implied by the long-headed forecast of Madison who, nearly a hundred years ago, foresaw the day when our American Socialism would require RECONSTRUCTION.

Alfred Henry Lewis may be charged with cruelty for applying the sledge-hammer blow that he did in order to knock down his opponent; it may be

charged that so spindle-legged a theory, as that of Ghentian Socialism, called not for so heavy a knock; and we, ourselves, might be charged with equal cruelty for the full-throated "Bravo!" with which we acclaim Mr. Lewis' feat. But neither he nor we are cruel. Ghentian Socialism is an unqualified nuisance. It is a stumbling block in the way of practical work. Socialism holds the Hearst Reformers to be wrong; they hold Socialism to be equally mistaken. The only effect of Ghentian Socialism is to interfere with the practical demonstration of which is right and which errs. Ghentian Socialism has not the remotest chance of success at the polls; yet, by arrogantly striking an I-know-more-than-you attitude towards the Hearst Reformers, it interferes with the latter's facility to prove their case or stand disproved; by impudently pretending to be more practical than Socialism it tends to confuse the masses. Accordingly, both Socialism and the Reformers have a common interest—moved, in both, by a lofty purpose, the desire to urge the solution of the Social Question—in seeing Ghentian Socialism knocked down and out of the ring, beyond resurrection, so soon as possible.

Therefore—Well done, Alfred Henry Lewis!

The Chinese Minister at Washington is extremely discreet. Asked, "Why is the Government of the United States strengthening its military forces in the Orient?" he answered, "That is something I do not understand." Many others who are not in a position that requires the abdication of candor and truth on occasion, would have answered otherwise. They would have said frankly, "the Government of the United States is strengthening its military forces in China in the interests of the capitalist class, who run it. They want to extend their commerce. The robbery of the working class practised by them makes this imperative, if panic and social disaster are to be avoided. They compel the government of the United States to maintain a military force in the Orient strong enough to aid the combined capitalist interests of the Western nations in the commercial subjugation of the Orient, while, at the same time, protecting and advancing the capitalist interests of this nation as against the interests of all other nations. As the criticisms directed by American and English capitalist interests against the German capitalist exploitation of China show, in addition to the foregoing, the Chinese problem is not only a problem in international capitalist exploitation and competition, but also a problem in international capitalist overreaching. Each capitalist nation stands with its hands not only against the throat of China, but against the throat of its rivals and competitors."

"And so they were married." The fact was spread from the White House throughout the world, with a wealth of words and pictures, showing the regal splendor and beauty of it all. And some wondered why so much fuss was raised about it, forgetful that marriage is one of the pillars of private property, and must, therefore, be made impressive. And others thought of the evolution of marriage; from the group to the monogamic family; from the mother to the father right; from communism to capitalism. And they couldn't help chuckling as they recalled those who deem marriage "sacred" in the sense of being unchangeable, permanent, fixed for all time. They thought of how the clergy who once condemned it as unclean and unholy, now solemnly solemnize it. Still others, thought of the large numbers of those of both sexes who cannot partake, for economic reasons, in its blessings, and, consequently are contemptuously denominated "old maids and old bachelors"; also, of those who, though married, cannot, for the same reasons, enjoy those blessings as they should. Then divorce, race suicide, prostitution, and other accompaniments and concomitants of modern marriage, were conjured up, and the necessity arose of keeping the imagination in check, lest it see only the morbid and hideous to the exclusion of the sound and beautiful. "And so they were married."

The "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore grows enthusiastic over "the amazing progress of the South". The foundations of this "amazing industrial progress" are carefully hidden from view as are the foundations of all institutions, social as well as industrial. It wouldn't do to display the amazing horrors of child labor that make the immense cotton mills over which the "Record" grows so jubilant, possible; nor would it do to exhibit the forceful and bloody suppression of unionism in the coal and iron districts, in very recent years. The South's amazing industrial progress is accompanied by an amazing labor record that, for cruelty and oppression, can only be equalled in the beginning of English capitalism.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Don't you think the Socialist Labor Party is somewhat intolerant?

UNCLE SAM—No, Why?

B. J.—I'll tell you. It calls the labor leaders fakirs because they won't join the S. L. P.

U. S.—Where did you get that from?

B. J.—That is what the labor leaders say.

U. S.—But their saying does not make it so.

B. J.—But does not the S. L. P. call them fakirs?

U. S.—Whom? These professionals of the pure and simple stripe?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It does.

B. J.—Well, there you have it. They are called fakirs because they won't join the party.

U. S.—Not at all; that is not the reason. There is a mighty good reason to call them fakirs; their not joining the S. L. P. would be no reason.

B. J.—And what is the reason?

U. S.—There are workmen who actually still honestly indulge the superstition that the union and the strike and boycott are enough for all practical purposes; many a sincere worker holds the view; the blows he has received are not yet hard enough, and you know how difficult it is to rid oneself of a superstition if once it has taken hold.

B. J.—Yes, indeed, I do.

U. S.—Such workers and their leaders are looked upon rather with pity than contempt by the Industrial Unionists or Socialists; these never call them fakirs, but visionaries and illusionists.

B. J.—Well, then, whom do the Industrial Unionists call fakirs?

U. S.—But there are a good many others who have long since dropped the pure and simple superstition; who know that the industrial struggle or strikes and boycotts alone is not sufficient and that the workmen must cast their ballots against both capitalism and capitalist candidates, but who, nevertheless, fight the S. L. P. with furious rage.

B. J.—Are these the ones the Socialists call fakirs?

U. S.—Yes, but not simply because they fight the S. L. P.

B. J.—For what other reason?

U. S.—People may entertain an honest conviction that, although a certain labor party has a correct platform, still it is constituted in a manner that they object to, and is led by people whom they sincerely mistrust.

B. J.—You should not call them fakirs for that.

U. S.—No, indeed! So long as they are honest in such convictions, they are no fakirs. But the test of their honesty is that they set up their own labor party, organized in such a way as they may choose, and led by such men as they may trust. That is the test. The workers who would do that are no fakirs; but those are fakirs, who, while calling themselves Socialists, and while objecting to the S. L. P., nevertheless deliberately abstain from setting up their own party. Such fellows are all-around fakirs; they prove that they are dishonest in their opposition to the S. L. P., that they do not mean well by labor; that they are on the make even if they have to play into the hands of the capitalists by trading on their class.

B. J.—Such people surely are fakirs!

U. S.—And such are the "labor leaders" whom the Industrial Unionists and Socialists hold up with a pitchfork to the well merited execration of the working class.

The question is being asked "Will Jerome ever wake up?" It would be more profitable to ask "will the working class ever wake up?" for as soon as it does, Jerome and others of his ilk will be found hustling mightily lively. A somnolent neglect of duty against the capitalist class will not be possible under such circumstances.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that the railroads cannot deal in coal. This is important. It now remains to be seen what the railroads will decide to do about the decision. This is more important still.

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Citizen Henry Kuhn,  
Dear Comrade:—

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 26, remitting the sum of \$400 (200 francs) for the benefit of the Russian Revolution.

We thank you in the name of our Russian comrades, and beg you to accept our most fraternal greetings.

Camille Huysmans,  
Secretary.

Brussels, Belgium, February 8.

## THE LEE THEORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After hearing a lecture by Algernon Lee on Karl Marx' Theory of Surplus Value, at Clinton Hall, I, in conversation with others, asked him his opinion of the I. W. W. in regards to De Leon and Debs. He said, as near as I can remember, that "De Leon is a shrewd, clever and smart politician, while Debs is no politician but a kind hearted man who devotes his time to nice phrases and is now being led around all day under the arm by De Leon; that accounts for Debs' support of the I. W. W." We then asked him what was his opinion of the present conference of the unity scheme. He said: "De Leon sees the downfall of the S. L. P. through the I. W. W., and in order to save himself from his mistakes and injury to the Socialist movement in the past, of his intolerance, stubbornness, and ambition, cannot escape now, as formerly, and set up a new party of his own, is smart enough, owing to his ability as a politician to invent the unity scheme which can only do him good; he would not have done that had there been, as previously, a chance or different means to carry out his tricks."

Yours for unity,

Philip Krakouer,  
196 Henry Street.

New York, February 21.

[The Code of Theories, set up by the physically knock-kneed and intellectually spavined Volkszeitung Corporation and its hired men, is as follows:

First—If the man, whom they set out to knock down physically and otherwise, staves in their heads and rolls them in the dust—that man is "Stubborn."

Second—If their imbecile "cleverness" sets up a pyramid on its apex, rears a political structure on quicksands, seeks to palm off such silliness as "Marxism" upon the Labor Movement, the false construction then falls together over their ears, the man who refused both to be humbugged and corrupted, and who foretold what would happen—that man is a "Politician."

Third—If a man, as yet unenlightened on the quagmire features of the "boring from within" theory, happens temporarily to stand with them, then that man has back-bone and "intellect into him"; but when that man has made his experience and says so, then he is a monger of "nice phrases," and is a weakling led by the nose by a "Stubborn Politician."

It is an interesting Code of Theories, from which this other theory leaps forth undeniable—preposterous is the idea that such a numbskull material as the Volkszeitung Corporation and its hirelings should have charge of such a great historic Movement as the Social Revolution in America.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## REVOLUTIONISTS GET TOGETHER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is a gigantic upheaval force at work all over the world to-day—a universal uprising of the peoples against the class in power. According as the stage of development of the various countries differs, so do the uprisings have different manifestations. In Russia grim revolution is the order of the day, while in England the upheaval force has found expression in the election of forty-eight "laborites" to Parliament. In this country we had at the last election similar political manifestations, and to-day the people are reading with still more avidity the magazine tales of rottenness in high places.

It is all bound to find further expression at the polls, and even now demagogues are laying plans whereby they hope to ride into office on the crest of a wave of popular indignation against the corruptionists. The workingman is being played upon to give his support to the "reformers," they knowing that the worker's ballot decides the game.

The ultra capitalists, while they may not altogether love the demagogue, recognize in him a safe friend to have at court. On the other hand they fear that when the multitude gets to moving it may travel in the direction of revolution, so they are anxious to discredit all

revolutionary organizations. In the West the first move has already been made. Haywood and Moyer, of the W. F. of M., an I. W. W. organization, have been arrested on trumped up charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, a special train being sent into the State of Colorado, whose governor without a moment's hesitation signed requisition papers yielding up the two men.

To the revolutionary Socialist indications are rife that point to the necessity of all class conscious workmen getting together and the place for us to first join our forces is in the ranks of the I. W. W. Socialists sound the old slogan: Workingmen of all countries unite! and yourselves set the example.

J. H.

Jersey City, February 21.

## WILL THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD EXPLAIN?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the issue of February 10, the Social Democratic Herald prints the following across the first page, "The Herald is printed on paper made in a union mill and bearing the union label. The work conditions are better where unions are maintained." Will the business manager of the Herald please explain how it came about that the demands and conditions explained to him by the Executive Committee of Milwaukee Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7 were not complied with when that "modern web press" (?) was bought? (It is fully fifteen years old.)

Will the Herald please explain how the official paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor can be printed in a plant that has a non-union press room?

Will the Herald please explain how a NON-UNION man was permitted to erect this modern (?) press (?)

Will the Herald please explain why no member of the Milwaukee Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7 was or is employed in the press room of the Social Democratic Herald?

Will the Herald please explain why they tried to bring the man now employed as pressman into the Milwaukee Printing Pressmen's Union; and after he was rejected still kept him as their employee, when No. 7 was ready to furnish them with competent men who were out of employment?

Will the Herald please explain how they can use the Allied Printing Trades Council label when all of the mechanical departments are NOT ORGANIZED?

Will the Herald please explain why no Web assistant from No. 7 is employed?

In view of the boasted "unionism" of the Herald, I want to see what they will have to say to the above facts, which are taken from the report of the executive committee of No. 7 submitted at the last meeting held Tuesday, February 13, and which can be proven.

I would further like to ask the Social Democratic Herald what their candidate for mayor, Wm. A. Arnold, president of Typographical Union No. 23, has to say about such "unionism?"

Frank R. Wilke,  
Member of Milwaukee Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7, I. P. P. & A. U.  
Milwaukee, Wis., February 19.

## ANOTHER CHARLATAN—THE EX-WHITECHAPEL PREACHER, ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It having come to my notice that one Arthur Morrow Lewis has been listed by the Socialist party to tour the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, in behalf of the Russian Revolutionists, is one of the reasons for my writing, so that as many as possible may be informed as to the individual they are to deal with. First, I wish to state that he had no sympathy with and even opposed the first mass meeting held in this city in behalf of the Russian Revolutionists. As a grafter he is par excellence, having carried it on in this city for some two years, one who used every little incident that came within his reach to bring himself before the public. So successful and bold did he grow that he wrote to a friend in the southern part of the State of the good thing he had on the 'Prisco Local S. P. and he was going to use it, which he did for all it was worth. After Hagerty left he was instrumental in getting out a lying circular against Hagerty, which he did not dare distribute on the street after being challenged to do so. (I send copy). After this we camped on his trail and made it somewhat interesting for him. He made a bet with Goodwin in regard to the S. P. platform, which was submitted to the professors of English of

Stanford and Berkeley and a city editor. The decision rendered was against Lewis, and when the writer handed to Lewis the answers he howled and raved like a stuck pig, and deliberately shoved them down his pocket without so much as asking. Being addressed to me, and the stakes not yet turned over, I demanded them as my property; he flatly refused; force then was used which compelled him to deliver. Hearing he had delivered himself of a bitter tirade at his last meeting against myself and others, I presented myself at his next hall meeting, with all the documents in the case, with written statement of all witnesses, among them his own chosen stakeholder, and there proved him a common liar and thoroughly dishonest; a cheap and slimy crook. His local now began to get tired of his work. He departed for Washington and Oregon, where he was branded as an egotistical mountebank. At Seattle, I am informed, he lectured on "Why I don't join or believe in the I. W. W." The grass growing short, he tried to worm himself back on 'Prisco Local S. P. by getting dates for his wife at so much per, and incidentally himself, but they evidently wanted none of him, so he decamped for Los Angeles, where he was undoubtedly endeavor to shine as the brightest angel of all the angels in that locality. He is an opponent of the I. W. W., and I believe the Pacific Coast pet of the Titus-Mailly bunch. In Colorado and Arizona he may pose as being friendly to the I. W. W. and the W. F. of M. He is the slickest at the art of begging that has struck the coast. If any further information is wanted write to S. L. P., 280 Jessie street, or S. P. Headquarters, 831 Howard Street, San Francisco.

Geo. Speed.

San Francisco, Cal., February 17.

Socialist papers please copy.

## THE ARREST OF MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the unwarranted arrest of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners the capitalist class has once more demonstrated an imported fact to wit: That it is by force, fraud and treachery it established its despotic sway, and that so long as it is permitted to remain in power it will, through its ignorant and brutalized minions, continue practicing corresponding criminal acts. Such acts are but the inevitable consequences of a rotten social system founded in the blood and tears of the toiling masses. The outrage perpetrated on Moyer and Haywood was evidently a premeditated and carefully hatched plan to cast a stigma upon a revolutionary and progressive organization of workmen. History is merely repeating itself.

Whenever and wherever capitalism's bloody rule is seriously threatened every artifice known to criminology is resorted to in order to save it. Murders and forgeries and various other crimes are committed by paid tools of the capitalist class and charged against those who disputed its authority. Spies in the ranks of the opposition are the ones who generally commit the outrages and then glibly swear away the lives of innocent men. Harry Orchard is without doubt such a one, another Piggott, and perhaps when the victims of his treachery are vindicated, as they must be, and the charge brought home to himself he will, like the forger of the "Parnell letters," to shun the gaze of scorn, adopt the same remedy—suicide.

The capitalist class has, through its paid hirelings, manufactured the crimes with which the officers of the Western Federation of Miners are charged. It has thrown down the gauntlet to the working class, and if the latter is true to itself, it will pick it up and fling it back in the brazen face of the challenger. The cry: "Justice and liberty for the officers of the Western Federation of Miners," should ring out bold and clear from the lips of every workingman and woman in the land. The cry should be raised so loud and fierce as to strike terror into the craven hearts of our oppressors, and serve as a check against like outrages in the future.

Mass meetings and demonstrations should immediately be held in every town and hamlet in the land at which the most vigorous protests against this latest outrage on members of the working class should be entered.

Collections should be taken up so as to provide the sinews of war when the case goes to court. Every workingman should feel it his duty to give something to the funds which must be raised for the defense of these men, and the writer is willing to do his part.

P. D.

New York, February 23.

## ANOTHER INNOCENT CHEATED BY HUGO VOGT INTO TROUBLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the fourth meeting of the Unity Conference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party of New Jersey, held at Paterson, Sunday, February 4, Comrade Glanz, of the Socialist

Party, during the discussion, as entered in the published minutes, remarked as follows:

"I have heard stories similar to those heard by Comrade Reilly. One of the rumors I heard some time ago was from a New York S. P. comrade and it was to the effect that Richard K. Fox owns and controls the Daily People. I told the comrade that repeated the yarn that if he would bring me the proof I would see that it got into S. L. P. hands. Well, he hasn't got back with it yet."

That the matter did not end there will appear from the below, which I forwarded to Comrade Glanz and which he returned to me with the authentication of his signature:

"After the S. L. P.-S. P. Unity Conference had adjourned its meeting held at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken, N. J., Sunday, February 18, and while still in the hall, Comrade Glanz, of the S. P., brought to me a man whom he said had told him that Richard K. Fox owned the Daily People.

"I asked the man for his name and address and he gave it as Hugo Pick, 260 West Forty-first street, New York. I then asked him upon what authority he had made the assertion that Richard K. Fox owned the Daily People, and he said upon the authority of one Hugo Vogt. I asked in what way Hugo Vogt was the authority, and Pick answered that the Volkszeitung had information on file supplied by Hugo Vogt, to the effect that when claimants in a suit who had secured a verdict and went to the Daily People to levy, they found that the press and machinery were in the name of Richard K. Fox."

"Comrade Glanz—I would request that you carefully read the above, and certify hereon as to the correctness of the statement which I make with regard to the incident of last Sunday as detailed in the above.

"Yours fraternally,

John Hossack.

"The above examined by me and found correct.

William Glanz,  
Paterson, N. J., Feb. 21, 1906."

Pick, when confronted with me, was evidently very much disconcerted at the turn affairs had taken. He did not seem to realize the stupidity of the lie, that Richard K. Fox, who is supposed to be the owner of the "Police Gazette," also owned the Daily People. Thanks are due to Comrade Glanz, of the S. P., for having helped run the lie into the ground. All of us should make it a practice to hold the circulators of such stories to the proof.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, February 23.

## THERE ARE NO SUCH S. L. P. MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sol Fieldman, of the S. P., spoke here in Schenectady last Sunday night; after the meeting he made a statement that at a meeting he recently spoke in Lafayette Hall in the Sixteenth Assembly District, some S. L. P. men, during the discussion, made the following statement: "That the A. F. of L. must be wiped out of existence, and that IF ANY A. F. OF L. MEN WOULD BE OUT ON STRIKE, THEY WOULD BE READY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES."

I told him that the S. L. P. would not tolerate men in its ranks that take the places of their fellow workmen out on strike for better conditions and that if I knew the names of those S. L. P. men I should prefer charges against them. He answered that I could find out their names of the secretary of the S. P. of the Sixteenth Assembly District whose name, "he thinks," is Sheer. Will you kindly ask some of the New York comrades to find out about this, and whether such S. L. P. men exist, which I doubt.

Max Stern.

Schenectady, N. Y., February 21.

[The loose way in which Mr. Fieldman made the charge bears its own refutation. If, indeed, any such S. L. P. men had made any such statements the gentleman would have promptly jotted down their names. He is none too good even to put down the names of innocent S. L. P. men to such false statements. Mr. Fieldman is in the employ of the Volkszeitung Corporation party of this city for the special purpose of propping up that Gompers Union concern with whatever lies may be needed. Needless to say his story is an invention of his own. It is the Volkszeitung Corporation or Gompers Unionists who have made it their practice to scab it on bona fide Unionism. That has been proven again and again. S. L. P. men are "rough on scabs," hence the troubles of the Fieldmans and the lies they are driven to invent.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

## INSIDE DOINGS OF THE VOLKSZEITUNG PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will you permit a Socialist to offer a few suggestions to the members of the S. P. who read The People, and incidentally to others who care to know something about how those who up to this writing control the S. P. in New York city and State?

At the election of officers in January, when we came to the election of a secretary for the ensuing six months, there was a great deal of stress and emphasis given to the fact that Comrade Edwards did not furnish "The Worker" and other papers with the minutes of the Gen. Com. and of the C. E. C., and we elected a comrade who is said to be a first class stenographer and typewriter, etc. And now "The Worker" last week did not have the report of the Gen. Com. in it. Why? Well, they reported fully the fact that local rings had voted down the proposition to confer with the S. L. P. Then, why no report of the Gen. Com. of Local New York S. P.? There is a "nigger in the wood-pile," that is the reason—but he is not very well covered up. Comrade Mayes made a motion that the Gen. Com. appoint a committee of five to confer with a committee of five to be appointed by the S. L. P. to confer with each other for the purpose of bringing about unity between the Socialists of New York, etc. That proposition was made a special order of business for the next Gen. Com. meeting. This motion and the fact that it was made a special order of business for the next Gen. Com. is the "con" that knocked the "devil" of "The Worker" out last week, and prevented his reporting the actions of the Gen. Com. and not that our Secretary has not performed her duty fully.

This is one of the evils of a privately owned capitalistic press, although it calls itself the Socialist press, and is moving heaven and earth to make the comrades call it the official party organ.

These fellows who make their living by manipulating this press and the party to suit their own whims are monkeying with a buzz-saw that will soon rip them wide open—watch them. The Socialist movement, if it is honestly a Socialist movement, will soon sweep such short-sightedness to one side, or the revolutionary spirit will get into some other movement that will act in a revolutionary spirit. No set of reactionists can control a truly revolutionary Socialist movement long. The party should own the press, and then, vitally important news, like the appointing of a unity committee to the reporting of news of the progress of the I. W. W., would not be suppressed that a few self-styled and constituted bosses might protect what they consider their private property rights in the S. P.

You will pardon my presumption on your good nature in asking so much much of your space; I do so thinking that it is for the good of true Socialism. More anon.

Under the White Terror.

New York, February 20.

## TRUTH DANGEROUS TO CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your readers will remember my recent communication concerning the Reeves Manufacturing Co., and the motives behind its two ten-minute recesses. The superintendent of the shop where I am working, a straw hat factory, was present at the Reeves Co. banquet, and speaking to me about it the other day, said he didn't like that plan; he would not like to work in a shop where he would be tied down so.

I pointed out to him that we were in the same fix in the straw shop. If a man didn't do a certain amount of work, he was discharged, or put on piece work. If it was found that he could earn a fair day's pay on piece work, he was at once cut down.

Mr. Super said that was not so. I then related to him the experience I had made with the Bunnell Telegraph Co., which showed up the piecework system in all its injustice. I then went on with a case I knew of in the straw shop itself, of a young married woman, who was compelled to work for a time. She asked for \$9 a week, and was refused on the ground that none of the other girls in the shop got that. She proved that that pretext was false, and then was told that a young married girl was not worth as much as an unmarried, as she could not be depended on to work steadily. She was finally forced to accept \$1 a day.

While I was thus showing the super that a person couldn't get one-half what he earned, a couple of fellows employed in the shop stood by, listening eagerly. By their looks, I could tell that they saw the truth. Afterwards, when they were gone, Mr. Super said "I wish you would stop talking about the pay in front of the help, because they will at once want higher wages, and we can not pay, or rather do not want to pay over a certain price." He said the idea I had

(Continued on page 6.)

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

S. J. NEW YORK—Haywood and Moyer have not yet spoken. There will be revelations when they open their mouths. The way they were spirited out of Colorado into another State was a case of kidnapping. It was a flagrant violation of law. Extradition may not be enforced unless a prima facie case is made out against one of his having committed a crime in the State that demands him, and that, since the commission of the crime he left the State. There was no time given for this. From Governors down here is a case of "conspiracy." Wear your soul in patience.

T. S. YONKERS, N. Y.—A man may be able to do good work for Socialism by starting his own paper. To do good work he must be a good man. If he is a good man he will realize the general wisdom of the S. L. P. constitution in the matter of the party-ownership of its press. He would do his work with all loyalty to the Party, and never take offense that his private ownership of a paper bars him from membership. Such instances may arise. They will be tests to such men. For the rest, such a state of things can only be transitory.

S. I. S. PORTLAND, ORE.—Capitalist authorities do not deny that associations of workmen can manage shops, mills and all forms of industry with success; nor do they deny that such associations would improve the condition of the men. They admit all this. What these capitalist authorities object to is that co-operative ownership and labor would do away with the capitalist class. The London "Spectator" expressly stated that such a condition of things would "not leave a clear place for masters."

W. J. AKRON, O.—Why, it was a fortunate thing for S. L. P. principle that the S. L. P. vote did not rise in 1904 and the S. P. vote did. That disparity, taken in connection with the present plight of the S. P. and the serene slowness of the S. L. P., helps to accentuate the soundness of the S. L. P. principles. The higher the pyramid of votes on false foundation only all the greater the unavoidable ruin—except for the grafter. Build soundly. The vote will then come in due time.

O. N. E. COLUMBUS, O.—This office is not engaged in the idle work of fathoming the psychology that causes the pure and simple political Socialists Berger and Mailly to lambaste each other. Probably it is a case of "amiable weakness," as the counsel said who defended the man who beat his wife with a poker every time he got jolly.

T. A. J. NEW YORK—Unquestionably the Volkszeitung Corporation party would lose heavily in membership by unity with the S. L. P. The rafts of Brauns, Modests, Niedermeyers, Bennetts, Groelingers, etc., etc.—all of them grafters on the Labor Movement who use Socialist phrases as a veil for their misdeeds—would have to stay out in the cold. They will be out in the cold anyhow.

F. S. NEW YORK—The explanation of Perkins' stupidity, to put his signature over so glaring a lie as that his cigar-makers' Union would gladly organize the stogie-makers, is to be found in the success that just such lies, concerning Gompersism's anxiety to organize the unorganized, had hitherto met with, and the confidence of the Perkins that the hitherto valuable help he and his set received from the pure and simple political Socialists, in promoting the lie, would continue to be valuable. The labor lieutenant of the capitalist shares his capitalist colonel's illusion in believing that, as things have been, they always will be.

T. R. WACO, TEX.—Territories a great distance from the capitalist metropolis are used to all intents and purposes as colonies were and are used by the "mother country." They become outlets for goods and bases of supply. Each time a State was or is enrolled out of our Territories, the act is equivalent to the recognition of its independence by the capitalist metropolis. That is the real secret in the snarl about the recent Statehood Bills.

J. E. S. NEW YORK—First—See above to F. S., this city.

Second—The unorganized are the vitals of Craft Unionism. Craft Unionism dies in the measure that the unorganized are organized. To organize the unorganized is tantamount to a declaration of war against Craftism. The

Seidenberg Specter taught that lesson.

J. P. L. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The matter has not yet arrived. Duplicate it.

J. W. M. SEATTLE, WASH.—Matter received. Of all funny sights it is to see the pot Mailly, who fuses with the labor lieutenants of capital, calling black the kettle Berger, who fuses with political candidates of capital.

A. S. MADISON, WIS.—Only the economic effect of the Trust is brought out by the circumstance that it ruins individual or smaller concerns. Hand in hand with that effect the Trust has another of sociologic significance. It comes nearest to the simplicity of chattel slavery. The Trust period, accordingly, marks the closing of a social cycle. No social cycle ever closes without the close signalling revolution.

H. J. B. FLORENCE, COLO.—France was called by the Vatican its "Eldest Daughter." With a short interval during the French Revolution, church and State were united in France. Since the present Republic it was discovered that the church establishments were absorbing more and more property, paying no taxes, and, last, not least, taking active part in politics. The present church disestablishment in France is the result of the rupture between the French Government and the Vatican. The diplomatic negotiations instituted by the Government with the Vatican to remedy the evils that the former complained against were broken off when the French Government discovered that an alleged circular letter, issued upon the matter to the Powers by the Vatican, held one language to France and another to the Powers. The crisis thereupon became acute. The result is that all church or religious establishments are secularized. They must pay their own priesthood, are deprived of the right formerly enjoyed of teaching, must pay taxes like any other corporation and are held under the general laws. One of these laws demands an inventory of the property held. That was the cause of some recent riots by the church people.

F. J. ELIZABETH, N. J.—Killing-beck must have been misinformed. The alleged "historic facts" are neither facts nor historic. Never was there any such battle between the "Kangaroo faction" and the "S. L. P. faction" as to which owned The People. The issue was between the S. L. P. and the Volkszeitung Corporation. The latter claimed ownership of the paper and instituted an action therefor against the Party's National Officers. The papers in the case are filed in the capitalist court to which the Corporation dragged the Party—and was beaten for its pains. These are the facts and the history. What the Kangaroos did in the matter was to side with the Corporation and to claim that it, not they, owned The People—an inglorious posture, that has been damnation to them.

C. S. NEW YORK—You care nothing about the row of 1899, do you? You don't want to know anything about it, do you? Woe is you! He who turns his back upon history walks blindly.

W. A. B. CHICAGO, ILL.—There are no I. W. W. men who would like to turn the I. W. W. into a glorified craft organization. What there may be is some men in the I. W. W. inexperienced enough to imagine that the I. W. W. could, if it only would, outbid Gompers in fakirism. The I. W. W. men are in overwhelming preponderance. These know that the only chance of I. W. W. success depends upon touching the revolutionary chord. To none other will the Working Class respond.

F. F. WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—First—There are now forty-five States in the Union.

Second—The Volkszeitung Corporation published The People from April 1, 1891, to July 10, 1899, under a contract with the S. L. P. According to that contract the Editor of The People was chosen at a joint meeting of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, each body casting one vote. If they disagreed then the candidate of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. was to be submitted to a general vote of the Party. If elected that was to be final. The incumbent Editor of The People, at the time of the split, had been elected by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and acquiesced in by the Board of Directors of the Cor-

(Continued on page 6.)

## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
 Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New  
 Reade street, New York.  
**S. L. P. OF CANADA.**  
 National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,  
 London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
 2-6 New Reade street, New York City  
 (The Party's literary agency.)  
 Notice—For technical reasons no party  
 announcements can go in that are not  
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

**N. Y. S. E. C.**  
 Regular meeting held at headquarters,  
 Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade  
 street, on Feb. 23, Lechner, Pearson and  
 Kihn absent without excuse. Deutsch in  
 chair. Minutes of previous meeting ap-  
 proved.

Communications: two from Bingham-  
 ton, descriptive of industrial conditions  
 there, pointing out prospects for I. W.  
 W. organization and announcing election  
 of George Smith and Samuel L. Brooks,  
 as delegate and alternate respectively, to  
 the Troy State Convention. Secretary  
 was instructed to forward information  
 of interest to I. W. W. to latter's head-  
 quarters at Chicago. From Section West-  
 chester County on election of Peter  
 Jacobson and R. W. Gaffney, as delegate  
 and alternate respectively, to Troy State  
 Convention; and notary public. Attend-  
 ed to by Correspondence Bureau. From  
 Section Erie County on notary public.  
 Attended to by Correspondence Bureau.  
 From Section Onondago County, election  
 of Walter Schweiger and John Kinney,  
 as delegate and alternate respectively,  
 to Troy State Convention. From Section  
 Newburgh, election of J. M. Long and  
 Herman Boettjer, as delegate and alter-  
 nate respectively, to Troy State Con-  
 vention. From Section Albany, election of  
 August Kessler and George Elze, as de-  
 legate and alternate respectively, to Troy  
 State Convention. From Section Oneida  
 County, election of Gustave Langknecht,  
 as delegate to Troy Convention. From  
 Chas. H. Chase, on loans to The People.  
 Answered by treasurer.

Treasurer was notified to pay Attorney  
 Benjamin Patterson twenty-five  
 dollars on account of Party Name De-  
 fense Fund. Secretary was instructed  
 to issue another appeal in behalf of this  
 fund.

Correspondence Bureau then reported  
 that it had sent letters to additional  
 Notaries during the two weeks just  
 passed and received answers from sev-  
 eral, to all of whom it had sent replies;  
 that it had received from a comrade who  
 had copied the names, list of Notaries in  
 all of the Counties of the State, and had  
 sent out letters to a good many of  
 these; that it had sent letters to all  
 the Sections, again urging them to take  
 steps about the procurement of Notary  
 Public Certificate for certain of their  
 members, and attaching thereto, to each  
 Section, a list of adjacent Counties  
 which that particular Section was to  
 attend to as well; that thus far all ar-  
 rangements are complete, so far as No-  
 taries Public are concerned, in the  
 Counties of Albany, Erie, Jefferson,  
 Kings, New York, Onondaga, Queens,  
 Richmond, Schoharie and Westchester,  
 the latter taking charge of Putnam and  
 Dutchess as well; that it had prepared  
 for the use of this Committee a list  
 showing what Counties each Section is  
 to take charge of besides its own, and a  
 list of the Counties showing to which  
 Section each County is assigned; that  
 it had written to several comrades about  
 their becoming Notaries; that it had  
 arranged for a meeting to re-organize  
 Section Rockland County (Nyack), but  
 owing to the discontinuance of ferry  
 service between Tarrytown and Nyack,  
 Rudolph Kitz, State Organizer, could  
 not reach there; will call another meet-  
 ing Sunday, March 4; that Section New  
 York County had notified the Bureau  
 that it had designated a comrade as its  
 Notary, and would take immediate steps  
 to procure certificate for him; that it  
 had received a reply from Section Erie  
 County, submitting a name for Notary  
 Public, but requesting this committee  
 to pay all expenses and procure certi-  
 ficates, to which the Bureau replied that  
 the State Committee could not do the  
 Sections' work for them, and requesting  
 that they try to comply with the com-  
 mittee's request, if possible. Report re-  
 ceived, and all acts approved.

Adjournment followed.  
 J. Ebert, Secretary.

**GENERAL AGITATION FUND.**  
 This fund received the following con-  
 tributions during the week ending with  
 Saturday, February 24:

John Dahlstrom, Spokane,	1.00
W. Sh.,	1.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Joseph S. Klein, New York	1.00
Alex Steinherr, New York	1.00
O. H. S. E. C.	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 23.00</b>
Previously acknowledged	\$ 2,322.17
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$2,345.17</b>
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.	

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-  
 day, February 24, the following contribu-  
 tions were received to the above fund:

Collected by the Industrial Workers' Lyceum, Milford, Mass.	\$ 2.50
Lynden, Wash.—Wm. T. Bum- stead, 25c.; Edith E. Bum- stead, 10c.	.35
Section Cleveland, Ohio, bal- ance of "Red Sunday" col- lection	11.65
Denver, Colo., collected at "Red Sunday" demonstration	20.83
C. M. White, So. Shaw, Pa.	.50
Section London, Ont., bal- ance of collection	2.50
Section Vancouver, B. C., John Galetti, \$1.50; J. King, \$1; H. Sumner, \$1; Strausting, \$2; R. Baker, 90c.; J. Val- enty, \$1; A. Jennings, \$1; L. S. Hilderbrand, \$2; A. Sur- gess, \$3; C. Nelson, \$2.50; J. B. Bigmy, \$1; E. Hanbury, \$1; W. Griffiths, \$1; A. Goldberg, 50c.; D. McDon- ald, 50c.; F. Elkins, 50c.; J. Devine, \$1	21.40
John M. Leapple, Allentown, Pa.	4.00
L. Ginter, Colo. Springs, Colo.	.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 64.23</b>
Previously acknowledged	\$ 2,173.34
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$2,237.57</b>
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.	

## OUR ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

Attention Called to Its Varied Features  
 and Its Needs.

The Entertainment Committee of Sec-  
 tion New York County, Socialist Labor  
 Party, herewith calls attention to the  
 annual Spring Daily People Festival, to  
 take place on Sunday afternoon and  
 evening, March 18, at Grand Central Pal-  
 ace, 44th street and Lexington avenue.  
 The committee has been able to secure  
 the New York Symphony Orchestra,  
 which will render the musical program  
 of that day, from 3 to 6 o'clock p. m.,  
 to be followed by vaudeville program,  
 Bazar and Fair and Ball.

Up to now the arrangements of the  
 affair are well in hand, as far as the  
 work of the committee is concerned. It  
 is for the Bazar and Fair to be given  
 under the auspices of the Women's Aux-  
 iliary that we need the co-operation of  
 all members, friends and sympathizers.  
 Without that success is impossible. We  
 ask you therefore to secure objects of  
 value, which we promise to dispose of  
 advantageously and profitably for the  
 benefit of the Daily People. Anything  
 and everything is acceptable, a pin-  
 cushion or a richly embroidered pillow  
 from a toy to a complete set of furniture  
 were among the presents formerly re-  
 ceived. We do not expect anything  
 better on this occasion, but will not  
 refuse it, if offered.

Whatever objects you are able to  
 secure, send to L. Abelson, 2-6 New  
 Reade street. Tickets of admission can  
 also be secured at the same address.  
 For the Entertainment Committee,  
 A. Orange, Secretary.

## INDIANAPOLIS, TAKE NOTICE.

All members whether in good stand-  
 ing or in arrears and also all persons  
 who are in sympathy with the Socialist  
 Labor Party are urged to attend a  
 special meeting to be held at 29 South  
 Delaware street on SUNDAY evening,  
 March 4, at 8 p. m. This is an import-  
 ant matter and your presence will be  
 depended upon. If you have never  
 made an effort to do anything for the  
 movement make it now by attending this  
 meeting.

Frank F. Young, Organizer.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Mass Meeting, Bloody Sunday, Ger-  
 mania Hall, Cleveland, O., Jan. 25,  
 1906.

Received:—Collected at Hall, \$47.47;  
 Sick and Death Benefit Association, \$10;  
 Socialist Liedertafel, \$5; Section Cleve-  
 land, \$5; Carpenters' Union No. 393, \$5;  
 Tobacco Workers', I. W. W., \$5; Polish  
 Socialist Alliance, \$5; Russian Bund, \$5;  
 Cataract Lodge of Iron, Steel and Tin  
 Workers, \$5; Mixed Alliance, I. W. W.,  
 \$5; Cloak Makers', I. W. W., \$5; Musical  
 Union, I. W. W., \$5; Konrad Hass-  
 forther, \$1. Total, \$108.47.

Expenses:—Germania Hall, \$20; Le-  
 zips, Printing, \$14.50; Westside Printing  
 House, \$4; Postage, \$5 cents. Total,  
 \$30.35.

Receipts, \$108.47; Expenses, \$30.35;  
 Balance, \$60.12.

Sent to H. Kuhn, \$57.47; Balance,  
 \$11.63.

John Heidenreich,  
 Treasurer.

Fred Brown,  
 Robert Zillmer,  
 Auditors.

The People is a good dream to brush  
 the cobwebs from the minds of the  
 workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES ARE DOING—ITEMS OF  
 WORKING CLASS INTEREST.

## ENGLAND.

Seven members of the working class  
 and of the Socialist Labor Party met in  
 Leith towards the end of last year to  
 discuss Industrial Unionism; and as a  
 result of the discussion, the seven have  
 formed an educational club called "The  
 Advocates of Industrial Unionism." The  
 object of the club is to educate the  
 working class, and create as large a nu-  
 cleus as possible for the launching of the  
 British section of the I. W. W. The  
 Leith Socialists have issued a call to the  
 revolutionary Socialists in the other  
 industrial centers of the kingdom, to  
 organize similar clubs.

## AUSTRALIA.

Taking advantage of the Christmas  
 holidays, three Sydney members of the  
 Australian Socialist League undertook a  
 propaganda trip into Queensland. Good  
 meetings were held at Brisbane, and Ips-  
 wich. S. L. P. pamphlets and literature  
 in quantity were sold.

## BULGARIA.

The railway employees of Sofia are on  
 strike. They demand a five per cent.  
 increase in wages and more favorable  
 road rules.

## DENMARK.

The final figures are in for the munici-  
 pal elections. Of the 417 posts, the  
 Social Democracy won 155, covering 50  
 towns; the Radicals have only 80 seats,  
 and the Reactionists saved for them-  
 selves 182. These elections take place  
 every six years; they are held in two  
 classes: one for the ordinary tax payers,  
 the other for those who pay extra taxes.  
 These latter may also vote in the elec-  
 tions of the first class.

In eight towns, the Social Democracy  
 nominated straight Socialist tickets. In  
 eight others, the tickets bore a few Rad-  
 ical names. Elsewhere, the ballots were  
 split. In six of the first-named towns,  
 the whole ticket was victorious.

In 1894 the Socialists held but ten  
 seats, representing eight towns; in 1900,  
 the opposition parties together won 208  
 seats, of which fifty-eight, divided be-  
 tween twenty-five towns, were controlled  
 by the Social Democracy.

## FRANCE.

The eight candidates nominated by the  
 Party for the elections in Houplines,  
 which took place on January 28, were  
 elected by 850 votes, against 550 for the  
 reactionary ticket. A good half of the  
 "radicals" voted in support of the re-  
 actionists.

On January 28, after a heated cam-  
 paign, P. Lefebvre, director of the  
 "Workwoman" co-operative society, was  
 elected municipal councilman by 684  
 votes, against 652 cast for the candi-  
 date of the anti-Socialist league, which  
 was composed of all the bourgeois ele-  
 ments from ultra-radical to ultra-cler-  
 ical.

The thirty candidates nominated at  
 Limoges estimate their strength at 6,000  
 votes. The radical ticket, dubbed: "So-  
 cialist-Independent" expects 2,700 votes,  
 while the "National-Progressive" ticket  
 counts on 5,000. The returns are not yet  
 in.

## GERMANY.

A most unholly fear haunted the coun-  
 cils of the powers that be on January  
 22, the day set aside by the Socialist  
 party for the commemoration of Red  
 Sunday, and for repeating the demand  
 for universal suffrage. Witness the fol-  
 lowing information given by correspon-  
 dents of the "Vorwärts":

"The orders given to the troops and  
 the police," writes one, "were, not to  
 bother with the traditional 'fat of the  
 sabre,' or with 'aiming high,' but to  
 'shoot instantly, and to kill.'"

Another, writing from Brandenburg,  
 reports that a captain instructed his men  
 that they were to "first sound their  
 drums, and if the mob did not disperse,  
 they were to fire point blank, at once.  
 All who aimed high would be shot by  
 the officers."

At Cologne, the authorities took the  
 trouble to have on hand a score of cabs,  
 to carry off the persons they expected to  
 wound. Nevertheless, the German pro-  
 letariat was not the slightest bit in-  
 timidated by all this bluster. The gath-  
 erings were large and well conducted;  
 and they all bore the marks of being  
 unmistakably working class, and Social-  
 istic. That is what makes the German  
 "Liberals" so violent. Here is what  
 their organ, the "Vossische Zeitung," has  
 to say on the subject:

"And to-day, it is as if nothing had  
 occurred. No one ever seriously thought  
 that all these meetings and resolutions  
 would have the least effect on the Cham-  
 bers. Electoral reform has not advanced  
 a whit. On the contrary, the topic the  
 Social Democracy adopted in speaking  
 of the Reichstag and the Landtag, and  
 the simultaneous celebration of the Rus-

sian Revolution will only strengthen the  
 ruling parties in their resolution to  
 maintain the three-class electoral sys-  
 tem."

That is definite—and instructive for  
 the working class.

Since the sentencing of Herr Soebe,  
 its editor, the "Volkswacht," of Breslau,  
 has increased its circulation 1287 in ten  
 days.

Another echo of January 22 "Red  
 Sunday," has come in. At Bromberg,  
 several Socialists were informed against  
 by the police, as the distributors of a  
 circular addressed to the German peo-  
 ple. They were immediately arrested.  
 Among them were two women, one of  
 whom was ill, and asked not to be shut  
 up alone. For answer she was ironed  
 hand and foot, and chained to the floor  
 so that she was unable to move. She  
 was kept thus for an hour. The next  
 day she and her sister prisoner, their  
 hands bound with cords, were led from  
 the jail, followed by the men prisoners,  
 still wearing their irons. The police,  
 adding the most cowardly insult to the  
 most cowardly injury, made the prison-  
 ers, under a heavy guard, pass before  
 demonstration gathering. Happily the  
 assembly scented the trap, and restrained  
 themselves from giving way to the in-  
 dignation which this shameful act in-  
 spired in them. But the proletariat will  
 have its day, and it will remember.

## HUNGARY.

A collision between the gendarmerie  
 and the striking workmen of the metal  
 works at Naudorhegy, resulted in seven  
 strikers being killed and forty wounded.

## RUSSIA.

The events forecasting the bankruptcy  
 of Russia in April, are transpiring with  
 inflexible logic.

First—The Lettish peasants are refus-  
 ing to pay the imposts.

Second—The revolutionists of the rich  
 province of Trans-Caucasia, are forbidding  
 all collections of taxes there.

Third—Business failures are rapidly  
 increasing; so great is the crisis that the  
 associations of capitalists are being  
 formed, to advance, with great difficulty,  
 money to almost ruined manufacturers,  
 so many are the tax-payers who no  
 longer pay their taxes.

Fourth—What is most important of  
 all, talk is heard in the Exchange and  
 the Bank, of a general mortgage in April.

That means that the Russian treasury,  
 instead of meeting its obligations in  
 gold, will pay in rouble-paper.)

## ITALY.

The tramway employees of Genoa have  
 declared a general strike. They demand  
 a minimum wage of seventy-two cents  
 a day for conductors, a nine-hour day,  
 two days off a month, with pay, and a  
 general holiday on the first of May. The  
 men are nearly all organized.

At the municipal elections at Turin,  
 the Socialists elected sixteen candidates  
 out of their sixty-four, with a vote of  
 10,283. In 1899, the Socialists polled  
 6,373 votes; in 1902, 7,868; in 1905,  
 8,681; and finally, this year, 10,283. This  
 is an encouraging growth.

## SWEDEN.

At Stockholm, more than 10,000 work-  
 ingmen, braving the bitter cold, held an  
 open air demonstration in favor of the  
 Russian Revolution. They paraded  
 throughout the city, the red flag of in-  
 ternational brotherhood borne in the  
 midst of a hundred Russian refugees,  
 leading.

At Norrköping, the police forbade the  
 paraders from going through the streets,  
 so they paraded outside the town. No  
 conflict is reported.

FOR MOYER-HAYWOOD DE-  
FENSE FUND.

Per W. Woodhouse and B. Reinstein,  
 one-half of collection at meeting of an  
 Estonian Society (the other half for  
 Russian Revolution, per International  
 Socialist Bureau), \$6.75.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 3.)  
 was alright, but I had a mistaken view  
 of it. I told him that it was the truth,  
 and he replied that "sometimes it was  
 not best to tell the truth!"

W. H. S.

Milford, Conn., Feb. 17.

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup  
 has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MIL-  
 LIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN  
 while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS.  
 IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS,  
 ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and  
 is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by  
 Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure  
 and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"  
 and take no other kind. Twenty-cents a bottle.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT  
NOTES

Despite all efforts made from this end  
 to increase the circulation of the Weekly  
 People the list does not go up. For the  
 week ending February 24th, we received  
 but 158 subscriptions to the Weekly  
 People and 16 mail subscriptions to the  
 Daily People, a total of 174. Considering  
 the favorable conditions that confront us  
 to-day, this is a poor showing, and it  
 calls for immediate and systematic work  
 on the part of the organization to meet  
 the demands of the hour.

The roll of honor, for five or more  
 subs, this week is: J. H. Arnold, Louis-  
 ville, Ky., 9; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles,  
 Cal., 6; Mrs. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y.,  
 5; Albert Wang, Superior, Wis., 5; C. M.  
 White, S. Sharon, Pa., 5; W. N. Nelson,  
 Dorchester, Mass., 5; C. H. Tobin, No.  
 Attleboro, Mass., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: A. Carten, St.  
 Joseph, Mo., \$5; D. McGoff, New Bedford,  
 Mass., \$2.50.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

On the whole business keeps fairly  
 good in this department. Last week the  
 more important orders were: Chas. Ches-  
 ter, Newport News, Va., \$2.95 for books  
 and pamphlets; C. Oberhen, Atchison,  
 Kans., \$2, pamphlets; T. Pickel, Cliffside,  
 N. J., \$2, Sue and other books; J. R.  
 Beckwith, Essex, Mont., \$1; Chas. Fal-  
 lath, Elizabeth, N. J., 70 cents, Standard  
 Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.,  
 \$3.50; N. J. S. E. C., \$1.75; S. P. Wilburn,  
 Missoula, Mont., \$1.75; and C. A. John-  
 son, Fruitvale, Cal., \$1.75 for Debs' Grand  
 Central Palace speech.

John Kortan, Saginaw, Mich., \$7.95 for  
 books and pamphlets; A. G. Allen, Salt  
 Lake City, Utah, \$4.63, pamphlets; L. C.  
 Haller, Los Angeles, Calif., \$5.25, pam-  
 phlets; F. Miller, Providence, R. I., \$3.80  
 for cloth books; J. Grayson, Stagg, Calif.,  
 \$3.25, pamphlets; F. Lane, Port Jervis,  
 N. Y., \$1; G. E. Harris, Leominster,  
 Mass., \$1; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont.,  
 \$1.75; D. Craig, Milford, Mass., \$1.50;  
 and August Gilhaus, New Orleans, La.,  
 \$4.40, for pamphlets.

O. T. Marowsky, Lancaster, Ohio, \$4.10  
 Sue books and Bebel's Woman; R. Ber-  
 dan, Paterson, N. J., 1,000 I. W. W.  
 leaflets.

Debs' speech on Industrial Unionism  
 should be given wide circulation in pam-  
 phlet form. It is \$3.50 per 100 copies.

Now that the I. W. W. Convention pro-  
 ceedings are out those of you who held  
 back should rush in your orders. Com-  
 rade Trautmann writes that he is well  
 pleased with the book. We would advise  
 that you get the book in cloth as you  
 will certainly wish to preserve it.

Don't overlook the value of leaflets as  
 a means to start I. W. W. agitation.

## LOWELL, MASS., ATTENTION.

William H. Carroll, of Boston, member  
 of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak  
 in Machinists' Hall (Bay State Hall),  
 on Central street near Market street,  
 SUNDAY afternoon, 2.30 p. m. Ques-  
 tions answered. Followed by discussion.  
 Come and take part.

## LETTER-BOX

(Continued from page 4)  
 poration. When, in 1899, the Corpora-  
 tion began to kick against the Editor  
 of The People because he was exposing  
 the felonies of labor lieutenants of the  
 capitalist class, the futility of the policy  
 of "boring from within," and the false  
 and bourgeois economics of the "Volks-  
 zeitung" upon taxation, the Editor of  
 The People said to the Board of Direc-  
 tors, at a meeting of the N. E. C. of the  
 S. L. P. which the said Board attended  
 in order to lodge their complaints against  
 him: "You say that the policy which,  
 with the sanction of the N. E. C., I am  
 following is not the policy of the S. L.  
 P.? I think you are in error. But the  
 fact can be soon ascertained. Under  
 the Party's contract with you, in case  
 you and the N. E. C. disagree as to the  
 Editor of The People, the candidate of  
 the N. E. C. is to be submitted to a refer-  
 endum vote of the Party. Withdraw  
 your consent to my being Editor of The  
 People. The matter will then come up  
 before the Party. I am ready to stand  
 trial before that tribunal." Before he  
 was through saying this the Board threw  
 up its hands. It knew it had no show  
 of having its treasonable Union policy  
 and its stupid economics endorsed by the  
 Party.

Third—In New Haven, Conn.  
 C. O. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the  
 first place, it is not of itself a reason for  
 doing a thing in America that it is done  
 in Germany.

In the second place, it is not true that  
 the press of the German Social Demo-  
 cracy is privately owned. There are  
 some privately owned Socialist papers,  
 but these are not in extra good order.  
 The bulk of the press is owned by the  
 party through trustees, or some such  
 contrivances, and these are absolutely

## New York Symphony Orchestra

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—for the—

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I. T. U. 244 I. W. W.

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